The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4057. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERIDAN'S GREAT VICTORY.

Additional Official Accounts.

How the Battle of Fisher's Hill was Fought and Won.

Magnificent Gallantry of Our Troops.

The Rebels Throw Down their Arms and Run.

Sixty-two Hundred Prisoners Accounted for by Gen. Stevenson.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

A Disastrous Defeat Admitted.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM GEN. LEE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—10 A. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following official dispatch has just been received from Gen. SHERIDAN, detailing some of the particulars of the battle and victory at Fisher's Hill:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DIVISION, WOODSTOCK, Va., Sept. 23—8 A. M.

To Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point:

I cannot as yet give any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday. Our loss will be light. Gen. CROOK struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up, and advanced down their lines. RICKETT's division of the Sixth Army Corps swung in, and joined CROOK. GETTY's and WHEATON's divisions took up the same movement, followed by the whole line, and, attacking beautifully, carried the works of the enemy.

The rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark before the battle ended. I pursued on after the enemy during the night to this point with the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations.

If Gen. TORBERT has pushed down the Luray Valley according to my directions, he will achieve great results.

I do not think that there ever was an army so badly routed. The Valley soldiers are hiding away and going to their homes.

I cannot at present give any estimate of prisoners. I pushed on regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is sixteen.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

You are directed to cause a national salute of one hundred great guns to be fired for the victory.

Gen. STEVENSON reports that 3,000 prisoners from the field had reached Winchester last night.

Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded by Gen. SHERIDAN.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Semi-Official Particulars.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 24—12:30 P. M.

The *Republican* extra makes the following announcement:—The Government received dispatches from Gen. STEVENSON this A.M., dated Harper's Ferry, announcing that 2,000 Strasburgh prisoners reached Winchester last night. He also states that 1,600 of the prisoners captured on the 19th inst., near Winchester, arrived at Harper's Ferry this morning, and that 1,600 more are yet to come. A later dispatch received from Gen. STEVENSON this forenoon, announces that 1,600 more prisoners, captured at Strasburgh on the 22d, reached Winchester this morning. When last heard from, EARLY's army was flying down the Valley, panic-stricken. SHERIDAN is hot in pursuit, and near Woodstock.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

A Defeat Admitted—Death of Gens. Rodes and Godwin—Fitz Lee Wounded.

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 22.

A report was in circulation at an early hour yesterday morning that a fight occurred near Winchester, in the Valley of Virginia, on Monday last, which resulted disastrously to the Confederate arms. As usual, when any unfavorable news is afloat, the grossest exaggerations prevailed, until the following official dispatch from Gen. LEE was given out by the authorities:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

Hon. James A. Seddon:

Gen. EARLY reports that on the morning of the 19th, the enemy advanced on Winchester, near which place he met his attack, which was resisted from early in the day till near night, when he was compelled to retire. After night he fell back to Newtown, and this morning to Fisher's Hill.

Our loss reported to be severe.

Major-Gen. RODES and Brig.-Gen. GODWIN were killed, nobly doing their duty.

Three pieces of artillery, of KING's battalion, were lost.

The trains and supplies were brought off safely.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE.

Newton, the point to which our forces fell back on Monday night, is about eight miles this side of Winchester, at the intersection of the Valley turnpike and White Post roads. Fisher's Hill is adjacent to Strasburgh, some eight miles south of Newtown. We have no further particulars of the battle than furnished by the official dispatch, except that Major-Gen. FITZ LEE received a painful, though not dangerous, flesh wound in the thigh.

SHERIDAN, having been reinforced from GRANT's army, was enabled to bring overwhelming numbers against the Confederates, who resisted nearly an entire day before falling back, and the fact that our trains and supplies were brought off safely, shows that it was no rout.

As in all other engagements of magnitude, we have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men, the most prominent among whom is Maj.-Gen. ROBERT E. RODES, who fell nobly doing his duty. Maj.-Gen. RODES was born in Lynchburgh, Va.; was the son of DAVID RODES, and at the time of his death was about thirty-four years of age. He received a military education, and was for some time an assistant Professor in the Virginia Military Institute. Subsequently, in the capacity of Civil Engineer, he was engaged in the construction of various railroads in the South, and located at Tuskegee, Ala., where he married. On the breaking out of the war, he came to Virginia as Captain of an Alabama company, and, winning distinction by meritorious conduct in the field, rose rapidly from this rank to that of Brigadier. In conformity with a dying request of Gen. T. J. JACKSON, he was subsequently made a Major-General, and appointed to the command of a division, a position which he has filled with honor to himself, and was justly esteemed as one of the most brave and gallant spirits of our army.

Brig.-Gen. ARCHIBALD C. GODWIN was a native of Nansemond County, Va. He was in California at the time of the breaking out of the war, but left for Virginia immediately upon her secession and offered his services to his country. He was assigned to the command of the military prison at Salisbury, N. C., and afterward had charge of the prison in Richmond. Receiving the appointment of Provost-Marshal of this city, he discharged the arduous duties of the position with much credit, but resigned and returned to Salisbury and raised the Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, of which he was appointed Colonel. He led the command through many hard-fought battles, and was finally wounded and taken prisoner. Soon after his exchange he was made a Brigadier, and at once returned to the field, where he had been actively and arduously engaged up to the time of his death. His age was about thirty-six years. It is thought that his remains will be brought to Richmond for interment.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

On some portions of the lines in front of Petersburgh, within the past few days, the picket firing and mortar shelling have been quite brisk, and it is believed that a considerable number of the foe have fallen victims to the unerring aim of our sharpshooters. This was particularly the case on Tuesday, but beyond this nothing of importance occurred, nor was there any change in the general situation. The Yankees have heard of the capture of a large number of cattle by Gen. HAMPTON, and in their accounts are content with the reflection that "a large number of the raiders are reported to have been captured, with some of the cattle." It is said, however, that the Yankee officers are sorely nettled in consequence of the event, as good beef is scarce among them, and the chances of supplying the empty cattle-pens are slim indeed. Meanwhile our boys are enjoying the steaks and roasts, and unanimously vote Gen. HAMPTON a most skillful commissary.

On our extreme right—the enemy's left—both parties continue to watch one another with sleepless vigilance. Each returning day adds strength to the defensive works, and the tug of war, come when it may, will be one of the bloodiest of this very bloody contest.

It is a notorious fact that GRANT has, up to a very recent period, been giving his troops rations of whisky, and has frequently carried them into battle under the inspiration of this "Dutch courage," fearing to trust their natural qualities in this respect. We learn that he has changed his system entirely, and that an order has been issued positively prohibiting the bringing within the lines of the armies operating against Richmond of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, except such as are brought by the commissary or medical departments. Probably GRANT thinks that he, with BUTLER's help, can do drinking enough for the whole army, and hence the withdrawal of the whisky rations from the "rank and file."

We perceive that the army commanded by Beast BUTLER, on the Southside, is now officially recognized by the Yankee War Department as the "Army of the James."

A report was brought over by the ambulance train last evening that the enemy yesterday made a feeble attack upon our advanced works and was repulsed. It is proper to state, however, that persons who arrived at a later hour had heard nothing of it. The usual cannonading took place on the lines yesterday morning.

FROM GEORGIA.

A letter from Lovejoy's Station, dated the 16th instant, gives the latest intelligence from Georgia as follows:

The court of inquiry in relation to the loss of stores at Atlanta has been concluded. There are rumors in camp of several important official changes, transfers, &c., of too visionary a nature to be made the subject of newspaper gossip. Major EUSTIS is temporarily acting chief of staff of this army.

A number of ladies arrived at headquarters, applicants for permits to go through the lines. The inspector-general's office is besieged daily with citizen visitors; and the acknowledged patience and good temper of that energetic official are sorely tried by a thousand and one importunities for personal favors from a thousand and one of the most impracticable and unreasonable sort of people.

The flag-of-truce letters sent forward under the auspices of Major CLAIR, Confederate truce officer, have been permitted to pass. Also, a few telegraphic dispatches have been permitted over the Federal wires to Nashville, and replies received within twelve hours.

An exchange of prisoners, two thousand on each side, has been effected between our Commissioner of Exchange, Col. G. A. HENRY, and Col. WARNER, of SHERMAN's army. After the necessary preliminaries, the two thousand Federal prisoners will be brought forward, and an equal number of Confederates from the other side, for exchange.

Gen. HOOD appears to be in as cheerful a flow of spirits as his brave and patriotic veterans. I saw him to-day surrounded by a group of major-generals and brigadiers, in social converse, under an oak tree. Where the next campaign will be is scarcely ever discussed. At present, there are no evidences of a movement. But I have reason to predict that before many moons have waned, the Federals will hear of HOOD and his army through quite a novel and unexpected channel.

Fourth New-York Cavalry—Mosby's Captures—Union Ladies—Circular No. 61 as Modified by Circular No. 73.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

The army recently lost the services of one of its most active and efficient cavalry officers in the person of Col. DE CESNOLA, of the Fourth New-York Cavalry, whose term of service has expired. At the request of his superior officers he remained in command of a brigade (Second of the First Division) some weeks after his time was out, and during that period participated in several spirited engagements, including that at Front Royal or Crooked River, Leetown and Smithsburgh. The Colonel's conduct in the service stands without reproach. Being a military man by education as well as profession it is to be hoped that he may be again induced to take up arms in defence of the Union. Between May 11 and Aug. 25 the Fourth New-York lost in killed and wounded 111 officers and men out of 290.

In my last letter reference was made to some of our soldiers who were captured by MOSBY, without making any resistance. Another case of a similar kind occurred about the middle of last month, when MOSBY captured a train at Berryville, guarded by some of the one hundred day's men, who ran away without a firing a shot. One of these men, who abandoned his musket at the first alarm, upon arriving at a place of safety, all out of breath, gasped out: "This is the second fight our regiment has been in, and got licked both times!" The remark caused some amusement.

UNION LADIES IN WINCHESTER.

It is pleasant to be able to record the fact that while there are many Secessionists in this valley, occasionally good Union people are to be found—men and women both—who from the first have been true to the Stars and Stripes. These persons are more frequently seen in Winchester than in any other place in the valley—outside of Harper's Ferry—I have visited. Physicians and hospital attendants who have been compelled to remain in Winchester with the sick and wounded when not occupied by our troops, are loud in their praises of many ladies who, despite the gibes and jeers of their rebel sisters, and at the risk of persecution, have come forward freely in aid of Union sufferers in hospitals—furnishing all the little delicacies and attentions so agreeable and useful in a sick room. Long and a happy life to the patriotic women of Winchester is the prayer of every Union soldier in this valley.

A WELL DIRECTED SHOT.

In the fight near Harper's Ferry in July last, a shot fired from one of Col. GRAHAM's guns (Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery) on Maryland Heights, disabled three of the enemy's guns, according to the official report made at the time. The shock struck the muzzle of the first gun, the trunnion of the second, and the coupling-piece of the third. Effective shooting that. I have just received copy of circular (No. 73) issued by the War Department explaining circular No. 61, which was interpreted to mean that all officers who have been mustered for formation would be held to service three years from the time of mustering, reference to which was made in a previous letter. For the benefit of all concerned I annex the circular last issued, No. 73:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 73.—Circular No. 61, current series, from this office, does not impair or modify, in any way, the requirements of Circular No. 36, same series.

When the regiment, company, or other command of a regimental officer is mustered out, it must be distinctly understood that the officer will be considered as mustered out therewith, and at the same "*time and place*" as the command.

An officer "*is held to service*," for the full term of his muster, only when the regulation command is retained in service for him.

Occasion is here taken to remind officers, absent from their commands on detached service, sick, or otherwise, that it is their duty to keep themselves fully advised as to the dates at which their commands go out of service, so that they may be mustered out and discharged therewith. (See Circular No. 36, current series, from this office). *Officers neglecting this precaution will be held to a strict and rigid accountability.* In cases of doubt, timely application should be made to the Adjt.-General of the Army for information.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

This explanatory order will doubtless give general satisfaction in the army.

E. A. PAUL.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Picket Firing—Casualties.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Sept. 22—P. M.

The firing between the pickets in front of the Third Division of the Second Corps still continues, and casualties occur daily. To-day a private of the Ninety-third New-York was shot through the eye and instantly killed. A Sergeant of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania lost a leg this morning. Yesterday a new recruit, who had been here only three days, belonging to the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, was killed in front of the Ninth Corps, and his pockets were rifled of $450. It was said he was killed and robbed by a rebel sharpshooter; but many doubt the truth of the statement. Recruits should not bring such large amounts of money with them into the field; as a general thing they are never easy until they have either spent or gambled it away, or had it stolen. One man was seen to offer $100 for a canteen of whisky the other day, but he failed to obtain it even at that price.

To-day the batteries of the Third Division of the Second Corps opened on a barn full of rebel sharpshooters, who had been annoying our men for some time past, and caused them hurriedly to decamp.

FRIDAY, Sept. 23.

All quiet this morning. W. D. McGREGOR.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 24.

The American Railroad, Phœnix Baltimore and Ohio line, has been redeemed from its three months derangement by the victory of SHERIDAN. The Cumberland coal and gas coals from the Alleghanies, and the heavy produce from West Virginia and the more distant States, can now all come forward again to relieve the consumers and improve the markets. Eight miles of track have been restored, with five bridges and four miles of telegraph poles, beside water stations and sidings. The victory occurred on Monday night last. On Tuesday night preparations for restoring the road begun, and the whole line will be in use again by Tuesday next, the 27th instant. The military authorities are taking such steps by occupying and fortification, as will undoubtedly prevent any further serious interruption to the road.

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER.

Trenches—Fatigue—Skirmish—Sharpshooting—The Necessity of a Whisky Ration.

[*Correspondent of the New York Times.*]

ON FATIGUE DUTY, BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 16, 1864.

In the trenches, on fatigue, skirmish or vidette line, is now the order of the day. My time for keeping you posted in a private's daily experience is limited enough, and I write this on my knee, whilst relieved on fatigue—one hour on, and one hour off. The great expected attack of LEE's army is hourly looked for night and day. The boom of cannon on our right at Bermuda Hundred is heard every day; but on our left all is silent as the grave—the lull preceding the terrible struggle that is to be made for the possession of that vital road. There is pretty sharp picket-firing each evening on our left, said to be where the one hundred rebel prisoners were recently captured, and that neither party can relieve their pickets until trenches are dug from the main line. Last Saturday, the 10th, the rebel battery killed one man (his arm and side blown off), and wounded ten or twelve at work on fatigue.

Since my last there has not been much mortar shelling, but on Wednesday the 14th, there was the heaviest cannonading on our side yet. It was commenced by the rebels, but they were soon silenced. Towards the conclusion, the Dutch battery fired by volleys, and the voice of its commander giving order to fire could be heard over the rebel lines. Shells burst all along their lines and over their batteries, tearing down a tent. Deserters say they lost a good many, and expecting a charge, were drawn up in two lines of battle. Our loss was two men of the Sixteenth N.Y. Heavy Artillery, (on fatigue) one had his head blown off, the other wounded.

The cars can now be heard passing our lines towards the Weldon road, probably the track is completed partly or in whole in that direction. Four men are said to have been killed last night while felling trees in front of a very important battery; they were volunteers who were to have 60 days furlough.

The weather is cool and occasionally chilly in the night, rendering a blanket and overcoat essential to ones comfort. Over 200 of our men were mustered out on Monday the 12th, and left for home with Col. HAWLEY, who, it is said, is on a short furlough of twenty days. Ninety men for duty in the trenches remain. No more sign of pay-day than there was two months ago. Some of the men have written and received money from their friends at home.

Picket firing is kept up pretty sharp and accurate on both sides. Yesterday two or three shots struck the sand-bag by my head; about a dozen the bank, and the hole I fired through was partially closed two or three times by the flying dirt, the Johnny's probably thought they had a green horn they would silence. I never took my gun from the hole until the seven charges in the magazine were exhausted, but kept sighted and ready for my chance. Their distance is from five to six hundred yards, and our bullets, if the gun is kept clean, will nearly every time strike in the same place. The result was that we nearly silenced the rebels by noon, and that a battery that fired one gun was completely silenced the remainder of the day. While writing, this battery has fired three shells without injuring any of us.

Our small whisky ration once a day is to us almost as much as our meat. I am no lover of ardent spirits at home, and would not drink one glass in three months, but I have learned its use and necessity here, to our health and comfort. Coarse food, constant duty, danger and excitement, and no money to purchase any of the little luxuries, a man feels in want of for near seven months. I consider the order of Gen. GRANT giving to men half a gill per day as wise and necessary. L. H. V.

Serious Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 24.

About 2 o'clock, while a number of workmen were engaged in altering the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad depot, at the corner of Sixteenth and Market streets, the braces gave way and the whole building fell down. Seven men (carpenters) were seriously injured, but none killed outright.

A Base-Ball Match Interfered With.

UTICA, Saturday, Sept. 24.

The match at base-ball between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Utica Club was called at the end of the Atlantic's fourth innings, on account of the rain. The score stood Atlantics four to Utica two, and Utica had one inning to spare. Over 3,000 people were on the ground.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1864.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 12th inst., I have to say, that neither yarn, wire, nor any other material used in the manufacture of hoop-skirts, is exempt from taxation which does not fulfill the condition of the law, viz.: prepared for the manufacture of hoop-skirts *exclusively*, and unfit for other use. Any material not so prepared, or if so prepared, unless it is unfit for other use, is taxable.

Yours, respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

WM. A. PIRCE, Esq., United States Assessor, Johnston, R. I.

FROM ATLANTA.

The Future of the Place—At what Cost it was Won—Col. Ireland.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS 2D DIVISION, 20TH CORPS, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 10, 1864.

After a storm there comes a calm. Now that Atlanta is in our possession, and the famed city having passed through the ordeal of a months' shelling, has ceased to be an object of attack or defense, we may sit quietly within its shady precincts and talk of its value and its cost. The rebel army beaten and pursued thirty miles southward, will be "let alone" for a few days to enjoy its own reflections. We shall pause awhile to rest and estimate our gains. Deep into the central portion of the largest and most populous of the Gulf States the Union Army has penetrated and established itself securely. We have set up our tabernacle and hung out our banners on the outer walls of this city. Henceforth Atlanta shall be a Union city, for all its citizens who acknowledge sympathy for the Confederate cause must emigrate southward within a few days. So says Gen. SHERMAN, and he has excellent notions of what is best.

Four months of steady unremitting pursuit of a single object; of patient, intelligent toil and fighting; of sleepless nights and restless days, by an army of noble men under an able leader, have been crowned with a success of which we may well be proud, and for which our fellow citizens at home should rejoice with thanksgiving. Our losses have been heavy, but are not disproportionate to our gains. It is true that back over the bloody forest-path we have trodden for many leagues, fresh mounds of earth concealing lifeless forms of brave men are thickly scattered. In many a wild and dismal glen rearward,

"Each tree which guards its darkness from the day,
Waves o'er a warrior's tomb."

But the dead warriors are not all of one stripe. Beside the patriot in blue, there lies his traitor foe in garb of gray, all strife between them hushed. These are they to whom no sound of victory or defeat shall come; for whom peace shall bring no earthly blessing, and whose footsteps shall no more be heard on the threshold of home. Turn we then to the brighter side of the picture,—to that view of the "situation" which gives hope and good cheer to loyal, Union-loving citizens everywhere. The right arm of the iniquitous Confederacy is broken, its prospects gulfward are dark and threatening, and its inter-communication is severed. We desire no armistice, we cannot afford it; for the sword which we grasped to maintain our national honor and unity, shall in due time give us a lasting peace.

We are ready to negotiate on the basis of submission to the government and laws of the United States. The graves of the dead shall be our shrine for repentance, and we will plant around them the cypress and yew trees, as emblems of our mourning.

Columns of Federal troops are entering the city or passing through hourly, accompanied by soul-stirring music and streaming banners. The ladies of Atlanta look on the war-stained heroes with much apparent interest and curiosity. As in HOMER's account of a bridal procession, so here it may be truthfully said:

"Through the fair streets the matrons in a row
Stand in the porches and enjoy the show."

Passing through one of the principal streets, to-day, I saw an old frame building, bearing a sign, on which, in large letters, were the words, "Auction Sales of Negroes." A shell had passed entirely through the edifice, making a hole into which a man could easily crawl. The spectacle suggested the thought that the Union gun which sent the angry messenger with command of thunder, was but uttering the condemnation of God and the civilized world, against the diabolical traffic. It was like a thunderbolt from Heaven speaking for humanity, and carrying destruction to the accursed tenement wherein the dearest rights of man had often been violated.

In the battle near Jonesboro', the gallantry of the Fourteenth Corps was especially marked. They charged upon and carried three lines of the enemy's works successively. After the series of battles at and near Jonesboro', and the surrender of Atlanta, our army was withdrawn from its advanced positions and is now being established in Atlanta and important points contiguous, for rest and recuperation. The rebel papers will doubtless chronicle this action on the part of Gen. SHERMAN, as a retreat from Jonesboro', resulting from a defeat at that place. Nothing could be further from the truth. We had captured Atlanta and had most seriously crippled HOOD's army, and these results accomplished, humanity and the welfare of his army dictated to Gen. SHERMAN the propriety of giving his veterans rest.

Four months of most arduous service have justly entitled them to a few weeks of relaxation, during which their rugged clothing may be put off for garments new and clean; shoeless feet may be comfortably shod, arms and accoutrements put in order for another campaign, and the paymasters have an opportunity to dispense their temporal blessings so well and nobly earned.

Col. DAVID IRELAND, for a long time commanding a brigade in GEARY's division, died of dysentery this morning.

Though much enfeebled, he lived to enter the city in triumph at the head of his brigade, and participate in the success to which he had so worthily contributed. He was formerly an officer in the Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, by whom he was much esteemed.

The officers of this corps who were so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of his young and accomplished wife, during her short stay with the command last Winter, take this opportunity to publicly express their condolence and sympathy for her in this bereavement.

The congratulatory orders of President LINCOLN, of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and last of all the admirable testimonial of Gen. SHERMAN to the troops of his command, have been most eminently gratifying to the whole army. NICKAJACK.

The Georgia State Troops.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION FROM THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, Sept. 10, 1864.

Gen. J. B. Hood, Commanding Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: As the militia of the State were called out for the defence of Atlanta during the campaign against it, which has terminated by the fall of the city into the hands of the enemy, and as many of them left their homes without preparation, expecting to be gone but a few weeks, who have remained in service over three montes, (most of the time in the trenches,) justice requires that they be permitted, while the enemy are preparing for the Winter campaign, to return to their homes and look, for a time, after important interests and prepare themselves for such service as may be required when another campaign commences against other important points in the State. I, therefore, hereby withdraw said organization from your command, in the hope that I shall be able to return it with greater numbers and equal efficiency, when the interests of the public service requires it. In this connection, I beg leave to tender to you, General, my sincere thanks for your impartiality to the State troops, and for your uniform courtesy and kindness to me individually. With assurances of my high consideration and esteem, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Great Ratification Meeting in Boston—Gen. Hooker Invited to be Present.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 24.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has, to-day, telegraphed to Col. HOWE, the Massachusetts State Agent, to invite in his name Maj.-Gen. HOOKER to attend the grand ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, next Wednesday evening. The Governor assures Gen. HOOKER that his presence would be regarded as a great favor, and his reception will be enthusiastic.

Fatal Accident—Sheridan's Victory.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 24.

A locomotive on the Boston and Eastern Railroad exploded last night at Ipswich Depot, killing the fireman and severely injuring the engineer.

One hundred guns were fired at noon to-day in honor of SHERIDAN's victories.

THE SOUTHERN MILITARY PRISONS.

Inquiry by the United States Sanitary Commission—Confirmatory Account of the Martyrdom of our Soldiers in the South.

From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 24.

On May 19 last, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, the eminent savant and medical professor; Dr. ELLERSLIE WALLACE, Professor in Jefferson College of this city; Dr. EDWARD DELAFIELD, President of the New-York College of Physicians; Hon. J. I. CLARK HARE, the distinguished Judge of the District Court; Rev. TREADWELL WALDEN, Rector of St. Clement's Church, of this city; and GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, Esq., of New-York, were appointed a Committee of Inquiry by the United States Sanitary Commission to make investigation of the terrible reports of suffering which had reached the public from the prisons of the South, and to furnish to our people and the world an authentic statement of facts. This report is at length ready for the public in the remarkable pamphlet before us. It is the digested narrative of a volume of consistent testimony, which will be appended to the report of the Committee. Let us say here that the character of this body of gentlemen is eminently above reproach. They number three distinguished professors of medicine, one of our most estimable judges, and a well known minister of the Gospel.

THE RETURNED PRISONERS.

The condition of our prisoners at Annapolis has already been reported in these columns in a brief, but very suggestive communication from ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M. D., and by testimony of Miss DELIA DIX, whose noble ministration in our hospitals is well known. The present report intensifies the picture presented with so much feeling by Dr. WALLACE. "It was strange to find a Hercules in bones; to see the immense hands of a young giant pendant from *limbs thinner than a child's*, and that could be spanned with the thumb and finger. * * * Men in one part shriveled to nothing but skin and bones, and in another swollen and misshapen with dropsy or scurvy * * * the stomach fallen in, deep as a basin, and the bone protruding through a blood-red hole in the hip!" There were many like these, and even worse where all was so horrible and sickening, that the pen almost refuses its duty. The photographs of skeletons lately handed around through the North are only pictures of the hopeful cases. Hundreds died from utter weakness and starvation—scores grew insane or imbecile. There was a fearful *amount* of this ghastly and awful misery in the prisoners at Annapolis. In the countenances of some of the best cases there was a "look of utter desolateness, of settled melancholy, as if they had passed through a period of physical agony which had driven the smile from their faces forever." Contrast with this piteous picture the boasted chivalry of the South, and the civilization and Christianity of the age.

LIBBY PRISON.

The rooms are one hundred feet by forty. In six of these twelve hundred United States officers of all grades, from brigadier down, were confined for months. This was the almost incredible space allowed them in which to cook, eat, wash, sleep and take exercise. Ten feet by two claimed by each man for all the purposes of living! At one time they were not allowed benches or stools, or even to fold their blankets and sit upon them, but forced to huddle "like slaves in the middle passage;" at another only allowed to make stools out of the barrels and boxes they received from the North; at all times overrun by vermin, in spite of constant ablutions, no clean blankets over being issued by the rebels; and lying down at night, according to Libby phrase, "wormed and dove-tailed together like fish in a basket." There were two stoves, and seventy-five windows, all broken, and in Winter the cold was intense. Every prisoner had a cough from the damp or cold. It was among the rules that no prisoner should go within three feet of the window, a rule extremely difficult to observe in the crowded prisons of the South. Often, by accident, or unconsciously, an officer would go near a window, and be instantly shot at. In the Pemberton Buildings, near by, as many as fourteen shots were fired in a single day, and very frequently a prisoner fell killed or wounded. It became a matter of sport to "kill a Yankee." Once the guard caught sight of Lieut. Hammond's hat through a boarded enclosure, where there were no windows, and came within an inch of murdering him. Major Turner, the keeper of Libby, remarked, "The boys are in want of practice." The sentry said "he had made a bet he would kill a d——d Yankee before he came off guard." Almost every prisoner had such an incident to tell. Throughout the Southern prison system it is a regular sport to kill Yankees. The guards were never reproved for their willingness to commit murder.

The daily ration in the officers' quarters of Libby Prison was a small loaf of bread, about the size of a man's fist, made of Indian meal. Sometimes it was made from wheat flour, but of variable quality. It weighed a little over half a pound. With it was given a piece of beef weighing two ounces. "I would *gladly*," said an officer, "have preferred the horse-feed in my father's stable." The corn bread began to be of the roughest and coarsest description. Portions of the cob and husk were often found ground in with the meal. The crust was so thick and hard that the prisoners called it iron-clad. To render the bread eatable they grated it, and made mush out of it, but the crust they could not grate. Now and then, after long intervals, often of many weeks, a little meat was given them, perhaps two or three mouthfuls. At a later period they received a pint of black peas, with some vinegar, every week. The peas were often full of worms, or maggots in a chrysalis state, which, when they made soup, floated on the surface.

These who were entirely dependent on the prison fare, and who had no friends at the North to send them boxes of food, began to suffer the horrible agony of craving food, and feeling themselves day by day losing strength. Dreams and delusions began to distract their minds. "I grew so foolish in my mind," said Capt. CALHOUN, "that I used to blame myself for not eating more when at home. The subject of food engrossed my whole thoughts."

But the most unaccountable and shameful act of all was yet to come. Shortly after this general diminution of rations, in the month of January last, the boxes, which before had been regularly delivered, and in good order, were withheld. No reason was given. Three hundred arrived every week, and were received by Col. OULD, Commissioner of Exchange, but instead of being distributed, were retained, and piled up in warehouses near by, and in full sight of the tantalized and hungry captives, to the number of 3,000 at least. At length, five or six were distributed during the week! Scores were stolen.

For offences, trivial or serious, prisoners were consigned to cells beneath the prison, the walls of which were damp, green and slimy. They were never warmed, and often so crowded, that some were obliged to stand up all night. Dead bodies, too, were placed in the cellar, and very often were partly devoured by hogs, dogs, and rats. At the time of KILPATRICK's raid, some negroes pointed to the cellar: "Dug big hole down dar, massa—torpedo in dar, *sure!*" "Should KILPATRICK succeed in entering Richmond," said RICHARD TURNER, "the prison authorities would blow up the prison and all its inmates." "There is enough there to send every Yankee to hell," LIEUTENANT LATOUCHE was overheard to say. TURNER himself said, in the presence of Col. FARNSWORTH, in answer to the question, "Was the prison mined?" "Yes, and I would have blown you all to Hades before I would have suffered you to be rescued." The remarks of Bishop JOHNS is corroborative as well as curious, in reply to the question, "Whether it was a Christian mode of warfare to blow up defenceless prisoners?" "I suppose the authorities are satisfied on that point, though I do not mean to justify it." This passed comment. It is also well to remember that the Inspector of Libby, RICHARD TURNER, was a negro-whipper by trade.

BELLE ISLE.

Here is an inclosure variously estimated to be from three to six acres in extent, surrounded by an earthwork about three feet high, with a ditch on either side. The interior has something of the look of an encampment, a number of Sibley tents being set in rows, with "streets" between. These tents, rotten, torn, full of holes—poor shelter at any rate—accommodated only a small proportion. From ten to twelve thousand men have been imprisoned in this small space at one time, turned into the inclosure, like so many cattle, to find what resting-place they could. So crowded were they that, at the least, according to the estimated area given them, there could have been but a space two feet by seven, and, at the most, three feet by nine, per man—hardly a generous allotment even for a "hospitable grave."

Some were so fortunate as to find shelter in the tents, but even they were often wet with the rain, and almost frozen when Winter set in. Every day some places were made vacant by diseases or by death, as some were taken to the hospital, and some to burial. But thousands had no tents and no shelter of any kind. Nothing was provided for their accommodation. Lumber was plenty in a country of forests, but not a cabin or shed was built, or allowed to be built. Here thousands lay, with the sand for their beds and the sky for their covering, under fog, rain, cold, snow, hundreds blanketless, coatless and shoeless, others with ragged and rotten clothes. There were few fires and little shelter. A severe Winter came, in which the mercury was down to zero even at Memphis, and water left in buckets on Belle Isle froze two or three inches deep in the night. The snow lay deep on the ground around Richmond. The ice formed in the James and flowed in masses upon the rapids, on either side of the island.

The men resorted to every expedient to keep from perishing. They lay in the ditch, as the most protected place, heaped upon one another and lying close together, as one of them expressed it, "like hogs in Winter," taking turns as to who should have the outside of the row. In the morning, the row of the previous night was marked by the motionless forms of those "who were sleeping on in their last sleep"—*frozen to death!*

Every day, during the Winter season, numbers were conveyed away stiff and stark, having fallen asleep in everlasting cold. Some of the men dug holes in the sand in which to take refuge. All through the night crowds of them were heard running up and down, to keep themselves from freezing. And this fate threatened them even more than it would have threatened most men exposed to an equally severe temperature, even with such thin clothing and inadequate shelter—*for they were starving!*

Rock-like husky corn-bread (specimens of which we have seen,) meat often tainted, and suspiciously like mule meat; two or three spoonfuls of rotten beans; soup thin and briny, often with worms floating on the surface, made up their food. None of these were given together, and the whole ration was never one half the quantity necessary for bare life. Hear the words of the prisoners:

"There was no name for our hunger." "I was hungry; pretty nearly starved to *death*." "I waked up one night and found myself *gnawing my coat sleeve*." "I used to *dream* of having something good to eat." "I walked the *streets* for many a night; I could not sleep for hunger." "I lost flesh and strength for want of food." "*If I were to sit here a week I could not tell you half our suffering.*" These sentences form the very poem of misery and starvation.

"Lice were in all their quarters." Vermin and dirt incrusted their bodies. They were sore with lying in the sand. None, not even the sufferers with diarrhœa, were allowed to visit the sinks during the night, and in the morning the ground was covered and saturated with filth. The wells were tainted; the air was filled with disgusting odors.

Many were taken sick daily, but were allowed to suffer for days before they were removed to the hospitals; and when this was done, it was often so late that the half of them died before reaching it, or at the very moment their names were being recorded.

There was a hospital tent on the island, which was always full of the sick. It had no floor; the sick and dying were laid on straw, and logs were their only pillows. "If you or I saw a horse dying," said one, "wouldn't we put some straw under his head? Would we let him beat his head on a log in his agony?"

THE HOSPITALS.

The hospitals for our prisoners were virtually worse than the prisons themselves. Dr. FERGUSON testifies that, while the wounded were under treatment, the nourishment and stimulation they received were not sufficient to give them a proper chance for recovery. I am surprised that *more* do not die. Bedding and covering were very dirty and offensive. In three months, out of 2,800 patients, about 1,400 died. The hospitals were nothing less than hospitals for murder.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE REBELS—THE PRISONS IN THE NORTH.

The investigations of the Commission, based on rebel and general testimony, conclusively show that no excuse can be found in the poverty and sufferings of the rebels for this fearful condition of things. The rebels have uniformly testified that they had, generally, good rations, and were well fed. It must be remembered that the cruelty of the rebel prisons is systematic, incessant and regular, however bad it may be. The rations of the rebel soldier was infinitely superior to that of Libby prison, or how could he have endured the marches, fatigue and hardships of so many severe campaigns? There is no room to doubt that the rebel army itself was fully if not abundantly supplied with the common necessaries.

The prisons of the North were next examined by the committee, and in this connection we have the copious and accurate observations of so respectable a gentleman as Judge HARE. We need not say that our rebel prisoners are well, and even kindly and carefully treated in all the particulars in which the rebel authorities are so barbarously cruel. The rations are better than those usually given to rebel soldiers. They have room to walk, to play and to *live*. Fort Delaware is but a common instance of this. The prisoners are required to be cleanly, and to bathe in squads in the river. They live in good health, and even in good humor, finding amusement in their condition, and a tolerable life among themselves. This part of the committee's inquiry is full and conscientious, and furnishes a strange and marvellous contrast to the treatment of our prisoners in Richmond. We may accept the report as history.

FROM NEWBERN.

Mails Received—Abatement of Fever—Arrival of Refugees—Federal Deserters in North Carolina.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 24.

By the arrival of the United States steamer *Albany*, via Fort Monroe, we have North Carolina dates to the 22d inst.

The steamer *Fawn*, which was recently captured and burned by the enemy, contained the Boston mail of the 4th and 5th inst., and the New-York mail of the 5th and 6th inst., a large portion of which has been received from the wreck and brought to Newbern.

A flag of truce recently brought into Newbern a large number of refugees, many of whom belong to the first families of the State, who are on their way North, having lost all confidence in the Confederate cause since the fall of Atlanta. Among the number was the wife of the rebel Gen. MARTIN.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad advertise a dividend at 10 per cent.

The Salisbury (*N. C.*) *Watchman* has the following:

We protest against the inhuman treatment extended to the Yankee deserters, who are subjected to a course of treatment, which makes life far more uncertain than the battle field itself. A general pardon from LINCOLN would doubtless relieve the Confederacy of at least fifty thousand of these miserable beings, provided they have strength enough left to enable them to make their escape North.

"The five Federal officers, consisting of a Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, Major and two Captains, who were dishonorably expelled by Gen. SHERMAN from the army, and sent into the rebel lines for speaking disrespectfully of the President of the United States in the presence of the enemy, while accompanying a flag of truce, have arrived in Richmond, where they are to be confined during the war, for fighting against their principles."

The sudden appearance of the congestive chills and billious fever in Newbern, has driven all the transient persons out of the department, including many established business men, who supposed they were fleeing from the yellow fever. Surgeon D. W. HAND, Medical Director, Surgeon R. J. METHINGER, Chairman of the Board of Health, and Dr. DOUGHERTY, Post Surgeon, including the other Surgeons at Newbern, who have been employed night and day, making every exertion possible to subdue the malady, are, through their skill and untiring labors, meeting with gratifying success, and now have the satisfaction of seeing a material abatement of this disease, which had assumed the form of an epidemic."

Union Assembly Nomination.

SING SING, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 23.

Hon. GEORGE A. BRANDRETH was unanimously renominated by the Union Convention to-day for Member of Assembly from the Third District of Westchester County.

Nomination of Roscoe Conkling.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 23.

Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING was yesterday nominated for Congress from the Twenty-first District on the first ballot by a vote of 77 to 18. The convention refused to accept his declination.

The Campaign in Kansas.

A CURIOUS ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 16, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 103.—It having been represented to the General Commanding District of North Kansas, that the officers, soldiers and employes of the Government at Fort Leavenworth were to be furloughed and sent to Leavenworth City to break up a political meeting to ratify the nomination of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, to be held on Saturday evening, Sept. 17, and also, that many of the citizens had put on foot such an understanding, it is ordered—That all officers, soldiers or employes on the Military Reservation shall be present at their various quarters, camp depots, &c., till 11 o'clock P. M., Sept. 17, 1864, and the commanding officer of the post and commanding officers of depots are charged with the execution of this order. There will be ample time for the military authorities to interfere on the commission of acts of disloyalty.

By order of Brig.-Gen. T. A. DAVIES.

SAMUEL G. BEDWELL, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Anglo-Rebel Reports from the South.

MORE FAILURES AT PROPHESYING.

PEACE AND THE COTTON QUESTION.

FRENCH VIEWS OF FARRAGUT'S OPERATIONS

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

A Peace Panic in London—Cotton—British Sympathies and Interests—Mr. Mason in Ireland—Life at an English Watering-Place—How to Keep an 'Otel—Rumors of European Difficulties.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept 8, 1864.

"Keep probability in view" is a maxim in literature specially adapted to foreign correspondents; but how can you, when facts outrage probability? The prospect of peace in America has made a panic in the London Stock Exchange, knocked down English stocks, and sent up the Confederate 3 ₱ cent. A sudden end of the war would be disastrous, in the opinion of British financiers; and the *Times*, that has made the mischief, by publishing the rose-hued letters of its correspondent from the Clifton House, where he dines every day with the Confederate Commissioners, finds it necessary to argue against the prospect of disaster.

If the war ends, argue the Stock men, 300,000 bales of cotton will be thrown upon the market. Prices will go down with a run. There will be great losses and bankruptcies. Money will be wanted to buy cotton. Gold will go out of the bank—interest rise—stocks fall; and so they take to falling in advance, the foolish stocks. The *Times* does not argue that there will not be peace, or that peace will not bring cotton. It says the cotton cannot come so fast as people expect, and that goods will be required rather than money, in exchange for it. But if cotton is there somewhere, ready to come, the fall in prices will be all the same. It will be hard upon the wool and linen interests which are now so flourishing. "Transitions are painful."

While the Stock Exchange is in a panic, fearing peace, another party is doing what it can to promote it. A band of amiable philanthropists is canvassing all England for signatures to an address from the British to the American people, imploring them to make peace. But those who are active in this matter, are friends of the Southern cause. You will not find any prominent friend of the North engaged in it. "Horrors of war," they say, "what are they to the horrors of slavery?" These are the very words of an excellent lady, the wife of an M. P. with Northern sympathies. The English friends of the North have no desire to see an end of the war until the slavery question is settled. They are opposed to any armistice or convention which will postpone that all-important subject. Emancipate the negro, and the North may join the South or separate from it. As I heard NEWMAN HALL say, they care nothing for union or disunion, only for Emancipation. Their views are the exact opposite to those expressed by Mr. LINCOLN in his letter to Mr. GREELEY. He would restore the Union whatever came to the negro; they would free the negro whatever came to the Union. British interests are very much divided. The cotton speculators, the blockade-runners who have embarked so many millions, the builders of fast steamers, the manufacturers of arms and munitions of war, and the whole woolen and linen interest wish the war to go on.

Mr MASON is the guest of Earl DONOUGHMORE, in Ireland, and gave a prize at an archery meeting a few days ago, and was toasted, and made a speech. M. D'ERLANGER, the banker, who has married Miss SLIDELL, resides in Frankfort, and bears Federal stocks in the German markets.

I am trying to write some news, but it is not of much use. It is not the season. So I have been to Brighton, to do an English watering place, and all the watering places in one—the largest and most famous. In most of them, you have a line of tall lodging houses fronting a line of sea-beach. At Brighton you have a splendid line of three miles of houses, with a town of eighty thousand population to back it. Then there is the rattle-trap old Turkish seraglio of the Prince Regent, the Pavilion, which so took Mr. BARNUM's fancy that he produced a very fair imitation ditto at Bridgeport. For the rest, Brighton has shops as splendid as those of Regent-street or Broadway; carriages like the Drive in Hyde Park in the season, troops of fair horsewomen like Rotten Row; Bath chairs, carriages with goats for the children; donkeys, boats, bathing machines, lazy people lying on the pebbly beach, German bands, the Swiss bird-man, with his trained love birds and canaries; and as I lounged upon a corner there drove by the band carriage of a menagerie, drawn by a camel and two dromedaries, driven tandem by a tall Abyssinian or dark-complexioned Virginian.

There was a fresh breeze from the south-east, the red danger flag was up, which meant that there was too much surf for small boats or bathers—too much also for crinolines, if the British female of high or low degree ever cared in the least for such a matter. She is well off as to her understanding, wears a good boot, and a well fitting stocking, garters high, and don't care who knows it. Still, a broad spread of crinoline in a stiff breeze looks as if it wanted reefing, and as if the danger signal might apply to more than boats and bathers. Brighton is Vanity Fair super-quas. It is some of the best of London wandering off in its way to Paris and stopped by the channel.

The newest feature is a Grand Hotel. It is very large and lofty, and you can get a room tolerably cheap in the eighth story. As usual, and whenever the architectural design is not brought, like all the plays, from Paris, it is an architectural failure. Its ornaments set off its ugliness, and its principal entrance is the exact copy of our old-fashioned fireplace. The bedrooms range from half-a-crown to fifteen shillings a day—from 60c. to $4 50; sitting-rooms from $2 50 to $5 00; and dressing-rooms from 60c. to $1 50. Then come the extras. You are charged from 30c. to 50c. a day for service, and sixpences and shillings here and there, until I reckon the Grand Hotel would not be much improvement upon British hotel-keeping in general, in which pounds melt away faster than dollars used to do in America. The lowest price in the highest story of this hotel I cannot figure up less than $22 25 a week. But suppose I wish to do the thing in style, let us see what it will come to. Let us have a sitting room, bedroom, dressing-room and bath-room on the first floor. Such a suite of rooms will come to $56 a week. Service, fires and lights will be charged $14. The week's meals, with a very moderate allowance of wine, will come to $31 40. I put down nothing for incidentals, and here you have a nice little hotel bill for one week's entertainment of $101 50 for a single person. How would you like to try the Grand Hotel for a family?

This is a sample of English hotel life, but it is possible to see Brighton without being quite so expensive. Every Sunday and Monday you can start from London, spend eight hours at Brighton, fifty miles away, and come back again, and if you carry your own bread and cheese, and spend nothing for beer, the entire cost is but seventy-five cents, or three shillings. You can get a pot of tea and unlimited bread and butter—what the English call "plain tea"—for fifteen cents. The trains start at 9 o'clock from three different stations in London, carrying thousands to the sea side, in this popular third-class arrangement.

Will the English ever be able to keep an 'otel? Doubtful. They can never honestly put into one bill what they intend to get out of their customers. The printed tariff of this grand humbug at Brighton is as difficult to make out as *Bradshaw's Railway Guides*. I defy any average Briton to make out within three or four pounds a week what his bill will be at the end of it. O, for the good old days of American hotel keeping, when a traveler could calculate to a dime what his expenses would be for a month's tour. So many days, so many dollars, and the only extra ever thought of was the porter and boots in one person, who took his modest perquisite with thanks, and didn't grumble if he missed it.

The papers are talking muddily about some after-clap to the Danish business. Prussia, in return for the Duchies, is to guarantee Austria Venetia and Hungary. That is one story. Another is, that France is to have an enlargement of her frontiers, as payment for not interfering with the spoliation of Denmark. Stock-jobbing rumors, probably, or the fancies of "own correspondents," who are as much troubled as I often am in these dull days to find matter for a letter. I have a presentiment that there will be something worth writing about in a week or two. The theatres will open. MULLER will come back and be tried. There will be riots somewhere. Things cannot go on in this dreadfully slow way much longer. Meantime, I am going to see the Emperor.

MONADNOCK.

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURGH.

ANGLO-REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE EXPLOSION OF BURNSIDE'S MINE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PETERSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

It is indisputable that the Federals long ago discovered the hopelessness of getting into either Richmond or Petersburgh above ground along the southern bank of the James River. It became necessary, therefore, to fan the sinking embers of hope, and excite the ready credulity of the benighted Northern public by mysterious promises in their journals that "a great Napoleonic device"—"a startling and paralysing development"—was in contemplation by Gen. GRANT; and for several weeks past the key to this mystery has been in Gen. LEE's possession by his knowledge of the fact that extensive mining operations against portions of his earthworks has been commenced, and were in active progress. Unable to prevail by an advance above ground. Gen. GRANT repeated the policy which had reduced Vicksburg twelve months ago, and betook himself to burrowing.

Your readers will have learnt long before the arrival of this letter that Gen. GRANT's secret *éclatait* on the 30th ult., when his first mine exploded under the salient of the earthworks held by the Confederate division of Gen. HOKE. It cannot be denied that the engineers of Gen. LEE's army were at fault in their calculations as to the rapidity with which the Federal tunnel was being carried forward. It was believed that the mine, the approach of which at this particular point was as well known to Gen. LEE as to Gen. GRANT, would not be completed for a week or ten days. Counter preparations were in progress, but had not attained a sufficiently advanced stage to effect their purpose of intercepting the burrowers. The Federals deserve credit for the swiftness and silence of their subterranean operations. Much is said in Northern journals about the short-handed pickaxes necessary for working in a tunnel little more than four feet high. It is here believed that the great silence of the miners, as they wormed their way under PEGRAM's battery, and baffled the vigilant ears in the Confederate listening galleries, was obtained by their entire abandonment, in the advanced portion of their work, of the pick, and their employment of what are called in the Western prairies "post-hole augres," or circular hand-borers, by which the earth is perforated screw fashion, with a view to the sinking of posts. By means of these noiseless augres, driven horizontally instead of (as when they are employed above ground) vertically, the tunnel crept forward, and the charge was deposited at a depth of about 22 feet beneath the soles of the unconscious "rebels." Then followed, with the earliest dawn of Saturday last, the explosion which was to have struck terror to the heart of rebeldom. And here, for the hundredth time since the date of my first letter from Secessia, I must disabuse the English public of the impression which, if they have read the letters in the New-York journals, they have been likely to form about the shock of the explosion. It might be imagined, were credit given to these sensational narrators, that the crust of the soil was rent as by a volcano, that GRANT had pressed an earthquake into his service, and that a rumbling roar, such as shook Lisbon to its foundation in 1755, was heard for miles around. Nothing of the kind was actually experienced. At General LEE's headquarters, not more than two miles from the explosion, the report was hardly, if at all, audible. Out of the four guns which composed the battery in the salient, two were blown into the air. It is not believed that more than from 20 to 30 Confederates were uplifted by the hot breath of the mine sprung beneath their feet. It is the universal opinion of experienced Confederate officers that really steady troops would not have been shaken out of a work which was only injured to the extent of blowing up two guns and some 25 men. No breach was made in the integrity of the outer line of earthworks by the explosion, which took effect within the *enceinte* of the salient. If the gunners of the two remaining pieces had stood firmly to their work and poured grape and canister into the advancing masses of Federals, and if they had been supported by the Confederate infantry just behind the salient, it is probable that no lodgment would ever have been effected by GRANT within the Confederate lines. As it was, the defenders of the salient, being a portion of one of the least steady Confederate brigades, were staggered by the suddenness and novelty of the explosion, and recoiled before the swiftly advancing columns of the 9th Federal corps. The crater of the mine, being about 120 feet in length and 75 feet in width, belched forth dark curls of smoke, and yawned grimly, as though conscious of the bloody mass of humanity which was shortly to be discharged into and swallowed up within its ragged and sulphurous cavity.

The explosion of the mine took place before 5 o'clock in the morning, and within a quarter of an hour of its occurrence, the salient was occupied by from 12,000 to 15,000 Federal troops. But from that moment forward until the work was regained by the Confederates, (about 2 o'clock,) Gen. GRANT found himself unable to reinforce his troops. Such was the fire of the Confederate artillery issuing from the lines leading up to the captured salient, that it swept away every formation of men which emerged from the Federal earthworks. The body of Federals, had they been suffered to remain until night, would undoubtedly have been largely reinforced above ground or below by the following morning. But at about 2 o'clock, Gen. LEE, after one unsuccessful attack upon the aggressors about noon, ordered Gen. MAHONE to make short work with them. There are few names more deserving of European notice than that of MAHONE. He is, as an executive officer, conspicuously the hero of the campaign in Virginia of 1864. Advancing along the line of earthworks which led up to the Federal right, MAHONE flung a brigade of Alabamians upon them, and the struggle was almost instantly at an end. At the first onset of the Confederates, many of the panic-struck negroes (who numbered 2,200 in all) crowded into the empty crater of the mine, and cowered down in abject terror. As the Confederate soldiers, infuriated by the passions of battle and maddened by being for the first time in their lives engaged hand to hand with negroes, forced their way up to the ghastly hole, into which wounded, dead and shrinking men had together been thrust, a scene ensued which baffles description. Confederate officers who have witnessed this war from the commencement, and who have seen 'on horror's head horrors accumulate,' tell me that their eyes have rested on no such other scene. Here and there a few white Federals, who did not share the panic of their black associates, kept firing from the edge of the pit, while volley after volley was poured by the Confederates into the writhing, quivering conglomeration of black and white humanity, which struggled and died in this hole of horror. Out of 2,200 negroes carried into the Confederate salient at five o'clock in the morning, the Federals are said to have regained only 900. 300 were taken, and are now held prisoners by the Confederates: the rest, that is to say 1,000, perished in and about the Cave of Despair which I have attempted to describe.

His great Napoleonic device cost Gen. GRANT very dear. Including the negroes, he must have lost when his troops were driven out by Gen. MAHONE, not less than 5,000 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners. It is not, I think, presumptuous to predict that any fresh attempt at mining will cost the Federals still dearer. The experience of July 30 has so quickened the energies of the Confederate engineers that I do not believe they will be caught tripping again. Possibly, before that letter reaches England, the truth of these words will have received a pointed illustration. It is stated in the Northern journals that the charge of powder employed was six tons, but it is believed by Gen. LEE's engineers that a charge of one ton would have been amply adequate for the purpose. As upon many previous occasions, so again in this instance, I feel bound to remark that an English military engineer would gain much by inspecting the mining and countermining operations now in progress at Petersburgh. The lessons of the most gigantic war of modern times, involving the only material blockade established since the introduction of steam, and military and naval operations of the most diversified character, extending over the largest canvas ever stretched by Bellona, will have to be gathered from the hurried, imperfect, and necessarily inaccurate reports of newspaper correspondents."

It is obvious that since the failure of his mine the hopelessness of Gen. GRANT's prospects as regards Richmond cannot be concealed even from the hoodwinked people of Broadway and Chestnut-street. I believe that if President LINCOLN remained undisturbed or unthreatened in Washington, his impulse would be to retain Gen. GRANT and his army in their present positions on the Appomattox and James, and to keep on promising a new and more startling development, if the people would only swallow it until after they have reëlected him on the 4th of November. But unless I am mistaken, in addition to Gen. EARLY, who is protecting the Shenandoah Valley and its bountiful crops, and to Gen. LEE, who seems likely with the bulk of his army still to face GRANT before Petersburgh, *President Lincoln is likely to have a third Confederate army on his hands.* We shall witness either the heavy reinforcement of EARLY and his march with a large army into Pennsylvania, or the operation of another distinct force against Washington. *At any rate, it seems to me very improbable that Grant will be able to remain where he is until the end of next month. With a comparatively small force Gen. Lee will protect Petersburgh and Richmond, and will worry his opponents to death by threatening Washington from the Valley, and possibly also from Orange Court-house.* It must be remembered that the railroads leading north from Richmond to Gordonsville and Culpepper Court-house are repaired and again in working order. It is to the credit of an unmechanical and dilatory people like the Southerners that they have shown such fertility of resource and energy in new and untried fields. All the railroads into Richmond have at times been cut; all are at this moment repaired and in active running order. At no moment, since the commencement of May, has Gen. LEE been in so great a degree lord of the ascendant in Virginia as at present. Hence I conclude that, instead of imitating GRANT's strategy, and dashing his head against the strong fortifications of his enemy, he will unfix GRANT's grasp upon Petersburgh and Richmond by making his presence imperatively necessary elsewhere.

I will defer until my next letter any detailed statements of *the brightening prospects of Gen. Hood and his army before Atlanta, merely adding that at last the great and powerful State of Georgia seems thoroughly aroused,* and that while Gen. SHERMAN has as yet received no reinforcements, it is believed that every day brings an accession of strength to Gen. HOOD. I regret to add that an unfavorable report of Gen. LONGSTREET's health has reached me. *He is described as suffering greatly from the acute sensitiveness of the right arm, which is still wholly paralyzed.* I fear that there is little chance of his being able for many weeks, if not months to come, to resume his active duties in the field.

PEACE AND COTTON.

From the London Times (City article), Sept. 9.

The following relates to the American peace question and its bearings on commercial prospects. In addition to the Southern requirements, to which it calls attention, and the hypothetical calculations it gives on the subject, must be estimated the influence of the immense demands for goods that would, notwithstanding the existing tariff, take place on the part of the North:

"Sir.—Your remarks on the consequences of the end of the American war on our money market leave hardly anything unsaid. But some information on the probable quantity of cotton available for immediate shipment from the Confederate States may be interesting to your readers:

	Bales.	Bales.
Crop of 1861	3,500,000	
Crop of 1862	800,000	
Crop of 1863	1,000,000	
Crop of 1864	1,000,000	
		6,300,000
Destroyed in the Confederacy and used there by the people, ₱ annum..600,000 For the four years	2,400,000	
Exported to New-York, run through the blockade and via Matamoras, in four years	1,000,000	3,400,000
		2,900,000
Of this quantity have become unfit for use through bad packing, and exposure to wet, air and sun		1,500,000
Available for shipment		1,400,000

At least 600,000 bales of this are the property of people in this country, and already paid for. I include therein the cotton pledged for the redemption of the Confederate loan. We have, therefore, to deal with about 800,000 bales of cotton, which, at 18d. per pound, represent an amount of about £28,000,000.

The first thing the Confederacy will require is 100,000 tons of railway iron to renew their rails, which are all worn out—in some places to the size of a finger. This, with freight, represents £1,000,000 sterling. Furthermore, every white inhabitant will require clothing, wearing apparel and house furniture for at least £3 sterling at once, and every negro about 15s. worth. This represents a sum of £12,000,000 sterling. Of coffee, sugar, wines and other necessaries, there will be required £3,000,000 more, making a total of about £16,000,000 sterling, which the people in the Confederate States require in the first twelve months.

It will thus be seen that the balance against us will be of no such magnitude as to frighten people out of their wits, and when the long expected, much dreaded, and much desired moment of peace arrives it will be found that the consequences are neither so startling nor so dreadful as some people imagine.

On the question whether peace is near at hand or no, it is not for me to give an opinion. But it strikes me that if LINCOLN proposes an armistice it will be only for the purpose of influencing the elections. Certainly neither he nor his party are prepared to make peace on the basis of letting the South go. On the other hand, the Confederates can hardly be inclined to accede to an armistice without having a reasonable expectation that peace will result from it, inasmuch as rest can only be a gain to their adversaries, and none to them. But one thing is certain, if LINCOLN should be reëlected through the influence of his army and other violent means, the threats of the Democratic party to resist will be found to be mere talk, and they, as usual, will not be willing to meet LINCOLN's battalions to contest his right. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, P.

The screw steam clipper *Sea King*, built for the China trade, has just arrived from Hankow and Shanghai, with the first new season's teas, having made the passage from Shanghai to the Downs in 79 days, against the south-west monsoon, and including five days spent in coaling.

THE MARRIAGE OF BELLE BOYD.

From the Manchester Examiner.

The Liverpool *Mercury* says that Mr. and Mrs. HARDINGE, (Miss BELLE BOYD,) who were married in London on Thursday, have arrived in Liverpool, and are staying at the Washington Hotel, preparing for a speedy departure to the Confederate States, where, in spite of the blockade, Mr. HARDINGE intends to convey a portion of the wedding-cake for distribution among his friends. Relative to the withdrawal of Mr. HARDINGE from the service of the North, the *Morning Post* says Mr. H. needs no excuse for the step he has taken in renouncing his allegiance to the Federal cause, and espousing the fair "rebel," whom he has now sworn to love, honor and cherish. Though in obedience to the wishes of his father he served for some time in the Federal Navy, in which service he rose to be Lieutenant, his Southern sympathies were notorious in the North, where it was well known that he had long tendered his resignation, which Mr. Secretary WELLES refused to accept, and thus he was forced to continue in a service which he would gladly have renounced long since. Though more than suspected of Southern sympathies, he kept his word when he promised the executive of the Federal navy that the name he bore—a name which had descended to him from a long line of ancestors in Great Britain and America—should not be disgraced, and proved his readiness to perform his duty on many occasions, especially by heading a body of 120 men sent ashore to storm a breach at Wilmington, and capturing the fort, though when the muster-roll was called afterwards only 25 survivors could respond. He did not escape, as he received a severe wound in the chest, and will carry his honorable scar to the grave. Having now finally quitted the service of President LINCOLN's Government, he intends to signalize his devotion to Secessia by entering the ranks of her army, and thus winning his way to confidence and that command which his birth and education gave him a right to expect. The command he might long since have obtained, for, although only twenty-two years of age, a Major's commission in the Federal Army was offered him as the price of the renunciation of his intended wife and his Southern sympathies.

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.

A CURIOUS EPISODE.

The London *Star* of Sept. 9 gives the following curious episode on the Brigg's murder case:

GEORGE AUGUSTUS KING, about five feet nine or ten inches in height, with straight red whiskers, wiry frame, and of shabby-genteel appearance, calling himself a publisher, living at Bow, was brought before Mr. CUTHBERT ELLISON, at the Worship-street Police-court, by Mr. INSPECTOR HONEY of the K division, charged upon his own confession with being concerned in the above alleged murder.

Mr. ABBOTT attended for the prosecution, which was instituted by Mr. G. BUCKLEY, landlord of the Ranelagh Arms Tavern, Old Ford, who stated: Last night about eleven o'clock, I was in the bar talking to my customers, and expressing the extreme gratification I felt at the capture of Müller, with the extra evidence against him, when the prisoner, who was present in front of the bar, suddenly remarked, "I could wager a fortune, if I had it, that there were two men *congregated* in it." A gentleman who was present turned round and said, "You ought not to say such things if you don't know them for facts." Prisoner turned toward him and replied: "I don't care; now MULLER is caught, I'm sure to be apprehended. MULLER is coming across the channel in irons, but I can walk out of these doors at liberty." Another person remarked: "I am really astonished at your saying this; if a constable was within hearing he would apprehend you." I then called prisoner into the taproom.

Mr. SAFFORD, (Clerk)—Was he sober?

WITNESS—No, he was not quite sober.

PRISONER—No, you gave me so many glasses of brandy and water—about thirty—you made me drunk.

Mr. ELLISON—It will be better, probably, not to make any statement at present. You can cross-examine the witness presently. (The prisoner here apologised, and was proceeding to speak again to the witness, when stopped with some difficulty by BENDALL, the jailor.)

Evidence resumed—He took my hand, burst into tears and sobbed out, "I wish to have fifty-pound weight taken off my shoulders." I asked, "What is the matter with you?" He then said: MULLER and I were hard up, we wanted money, and money we would have; it (the murder) was contemplated three days before it took place; we went to Fenchurch-street, waited there until Mr. BRIGGS arrived, and took two first-class tickets to Hackney Wick; we did not commence our operations until we had just left Bow station; I then struck him twice; MULLER struck him three times; MULLER opened the door and laid hold of his body; I lifted him up by his legs and threw him out; I got out at Hackney-wick station and ran to the Mitford Castle, went into the parlor, and heard the fireman of the engine halloa out that some person was run over on the line. I went to assist, helped to carry the man into the public house, and bathed his temples." Witness from this point continued to the effect that being strongly impressed, from the prisoner's statement and manner, that his representations were truthful, he thought it prudent to acquaint those outside the room with what had occurred, which he did, and afterwards, leaving the door open, returned to the prisoner, who repeated a portion of the statement, which those outside heard, among whom were two police-constables who had in the mean time been sent for. The prisoner was then taken into custody.

Mr. ELLISON—Prisoner, do you wish to ask any question of this witness?

PRISONER—I thank you, sir; I will—one. (Addressing witness)—Before you took me into the taproom, didn't you give me several glasses of brandy-and-water?

WITNESS—No, I don't know that you had one.

PRISONER—Was I sober?

WITNESS—No; I have said that you were not quite sober.

PRISONER—Was I not thoroughly drunk?

WITNESS—No, you were not, because you were sitting on the top rail of a chair, with your feet on the seat, which, if much intoxicated, you could not have done.

PRISONER—You made me drunk.

WITNESS—Most certainly not, for at the bar, I believe you only had a glass of ale.

Mr. ABBOTT was about to call other witnesses, but on the magistrate learning, in answer to his question, that their evidence was to the same effect as the foregoing, he remarked that at so late an hour, it was scarcely necessary, and they were not heard.

Mr. Inspector HONEY said that since the prisoner had been apprehended he had made inquiries at the Mitford Castle and learnt that the prisoner was there two hours previous to the time of the asserted murder.

Mr. SAFFORD—Is the Mitford Castle near the spot where the body of Mr. BRIGGS was discovered?

Mr. BUCKLEY—It is.

Mr. SAFFORD—It is scarcely evidence, you not being present at the time; but for the sake of information say if the body was carried into that house.

Mr. BUCKLEY—It was. Permit me to say, that on hearing such an extraordinary statement from the prisoner, I considered it my duty to give him in charge, that the police might investigate the matter.

Mr. ELLISON—Prisoner, at this stage of the proceedings I will not call upon you to say anything. I think the matter of such grave importance that opportunity for further and searching investigation should be given. If you have made this statement simply through a drunken freak, you cannot complain at the position in which you are placed. I remand you until this day week.

Prisoner was then removed to the cells, when he complained to BENDALL, the jailer, of being kept in prison on such a charge, asserting that he should not have made the statement unless he had been drunk.

This being the district in which the alleged murder was committed, a concourse of persons assembled opposite the doors of the court upon the news of MULLER's accessory having been apprehended, and, as he left, he was greeted with shouts and cries of "MULLER!"

COTTON

AS A BASIS FOR CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

From the Index.

There is now in the Confederacy a stock of cotton of at least 3,000,000 bales, of which probably not less than one-third is in a condition fit for immediate exportation. Of a large proportion of this the Government is the direct owner. If instead of this property the Government had the value, even at only sixpence a pound, in gold, who can doubt that the Confederate currency would never have lost a specie basis? Why should not a cotton basis, equally available for present purposes, be adopted? Grant that the precious metals are abstractly immeasurably superior to a perishable commodity as a standard of values. But if one cannot have what one wishes, why not make use of what one has? Suppose the Government, in its future disbursements at home as well as abroad, should give promises to pay cotton, instead of promises to pay gold? It is under any conceivable circumstances better able to keep the former than the latter. An order on the Government storekeeper for $100 of cotton at peace prices would therefore, at worst, be more intrinsically valuable than an order for gold on the Treasury to the same amount. If the experiment succeeded, the cotton promises might be gradually exchanged for the gold promises already issued. To give these cotton promises a saleable value abroad, it would only be necessary to exempt the holders from certain restrictions, whether present or prospective, on the exportation. Already the Government has undertaken to pay the interest on one description of its domestic funded debt in cotton; why not extend this expedient to the principal of its future unfounded debt? The plan would be condemned by a certain class of shallow political economists, who, when they have learned the formulas of the application of its laws. But must it be necessarily condemned because of being exceptional and anomalous by the practical statesmen of a country in which everything is at present anomalous and acceptional?

RUSSIA.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

The interchange of courtesies between the officers of the squadron which has just returned from the United States and the American Minister has been very cordial. Admiral LESSOFFSKY first visited Mr. CASSIUS CLAY. Complimentary speeches were made on both sides, and two days later a steamer of the Imperial navy having been placed at the disposal of the Minister, the American colors were hoisted at the masthead, and Gen. CLAY steamed down to Cronstadt to visit the squadron. He was received with all due ceremony by the Admiral, and the civilities terminated with a luncheon on board the *Osliaba*. There was a great deal of enthusiastic friendship shown on both sides; and, indeed, this display of feeling was more American than Russian in its character, for here these things are managed very quietly; but it is evident, after making every allowance for a certain amount of exaggeration, that the visit of the Russian squadron to the United States has increased the friendly feeling between the two countries. Of course the sympathies of the Russians are with the Federals, and the officers of Admiral Lessofsky's squadron are quite convinced that the North must be victorious, and that the Confederates cannot continue the contest much longer.

AN ADDRESS.

The executive of the Union and Emancipation Society have issued an address to "the people of Great Britain and Ireland" on "the progress and prospects of the great struggle for freedom in America," in reply to a document which has been circulated for signatures by the Southern Independence Association. The address expresses confidence that the people of this country will never give their "sanction to any proposition, even in the holy name of peace, that seeks to bolster up and sustain an infamous slave power." The address further points out the great progress which has been made during Mr. LINCOLN's presidency in the work of emancipation, and concludes by declaring that "not until Slavery is annihilated throughout the United States can come the longed-for era of peace,—a true, holy, and lasting peace, founded on union, freedom, justice, and humanity."

A Railroad 20 Miles long Built in 65 Days!

THE CAMP OF CHALONS.

(From the Moniteur, Aug. 29.)

The rapidity with which, in our days, men can build works that required years formerly to bring them to a completion, is a subject of wonder to those who know how much matter there is to resist the will of man, and what distance divides the realization of an idea from its conception. Besides, we have thought that our readers would like to know, as we do, by what concurrence of will and means, the building of a railroad to the camp of Chalons, 20 miles in length, between the Strasburg line, from which it runs off, and Mourmelon, the *commune*, on which is laid out the camp of Chalons, has taken only 65 days!

How this feat, with the hundreds of thousands of cubic metres of earth-work, with viaducts over the ravine and over several lesser valleys, with two stations, with side-tracks, with platforms for loading up and discharging, and lastly with an iron road and its crossings—how has all this been done in so short a space of time?

The report made by M. Baude to the Society of Progress relative to this work, of which the ready execution was due to him, answers all those questions. It is to this analysis that we look for information.

The line fixed by the Emperor himself in June 1857, had to detach itself from the main line, at 1200 metres from Chalons, to cross the Marne, span the valley, attack the dividing banks of the valley of the Marne, those of the Disne, at the village of Venoe, and to come to the camp after crossing the rivulet of Chenie, flowing from the Vesle. The final project being fixed, the Railroad Company of the East, on the 3d of July, made an agreement with His Excellency the Minister of Public Works for the concession of the branch of the Mourmelon. The engineer in-chief, being given full powers, took steps to carry out the project with the contractor of the Mulhouse line, and several other contractors of the locality. By virtue of an order of the Prefect of the Marne, they took possession of the grounds along the line, settling the indemnity for damage with the owners; and thanks to the latter, who delivered the ground for the interest, at 5 per cent on the capital, that the decisions of the jury of expropriation fixed, they were able on the 12th July to turn the first sod of the Camp of Chalons railroad.

This road has been followed by many others, and so briskly that the engineer delegated by the government to receive the work proceeded to do so on the 12th September, and on the 15th the road gave passage to the train carrying the Emperor—that is to say, that the work had been done in 65 days! M. Vinguler thus kept the promise made to deliver the road in the space of two months.

The good organization of the building yard, the free will of the laborers, were enough for the contractor, who refused, from a sense of pride for which we do not blame him, the well-meant offers of the Ministers, who wished to place at his disposal entire regiments of men.

In a work so rapidly made, we have, however, to note some works of art, such as the timber work of the railing of the bridge over the Marne, of that over the side canal, of that over the valley of the Vesle to Bony, and at Maumelon.

The total cost, including the loss of interest and the expenses of management, has been 2,393,420 francs, which is at the rate of 130,755f per 1000 metres. (about 27,800f per mile.)

The ingenious course, the expedients, the bold attempts of M. Vinguler, who would not have met with success in a first-class road, have fully succeeded in this second-rate and short line, for every one did his best to second the will of the Sovereign.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

From Richmond papers of recent dates we make the following extracts:

THE SITUATION.

FROM ATLANTA.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 14.

The Macon *Telegraph* has information through a gentleman who left Atlanta several days after its occupation by the Yankees. He states among other things that two or three days after the enemy entered, the officers gave a grand ball at the Trout House, and invited many of the citizens to attend. To their shame, be it said, the invitation was accepted in many instances, and women, we cannot call them ladies, who were loudest in their portestation to the South, were "hand in glove" with the Yankees on the night of the ball. It is represented to have been quite a brilliant affair; plenty of champaign was drank in honor of the success achieved by the Federal arms, and the party ended at a late hour in the morning, after great glorification.

What a contrast is this with the conduct of the women of other towns we could mention, where not one of any social pretensions greeted or touched the hand of a Yankee during a lengthy occupancy.

One of the first orders issued by the Yankees informed the negroes that they were no longer slaves, but "free American citizens of African descent."

The *Telegraph* says, among the first citizens who took the oath of allegiance to the Federals, was Mr. J. E. Buchanan, formerly "business manager" of the *Intelligencer*. He remained in Atlanta with the Fire Battalion during the investment of the city.

It is said that Sherman promised his troops to grant furloughs liberally as soon as Atlanta was taken, and that he has now fallen back to that place from the weakness consequent on his recent losses and the absence of many of his men. It is also reported that Sherman is fortifying East Point and Decatur.

The *Intelligencer* says "our army is rapidly accumulating in strength and numbers," and the *Confederate* declares that it has very pleasant rumors concerning our future prospects, which are at present contraband.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, speaking of the armistice, says: "It may be all right, but for one *Timéo Danaos et dona ferentes.*"

There is but little or no business carried on in the city, except by a few traitors who concealed tobacco for the express purpose of selling it to the enemy should they enter the town. These creatures, we learn, are doing a brisk business with the Yankee sutlers.

There is a Provost-Marshal and a guard of one brigade on duty in the city; all the other troops are encamped outside of the city.

THE LATEST FROM NORTH GEORGIA.

From our Southern exchanges of the 10th, we learn that on Tuesday, the 6th, our forces occupied Jonesboro', and the intrenchments behind the same perhaps, from which we fell back after the affair of the 1st. The trains are now running to Jonesboro', it having been made the depot of supplies for our army.

Quite a number of the enemy's badly wounded were left behind at Jonesboro' and captured by us.—In their retreat the Yankees seem to have moved off with great haste, and left by far the greater part of their intrenching tools.

I. T. BANKS, is the first citizen of the city who visited SHERMAN. He had laid wait, watching for him, and before he had washed himself BANKS placed before him an accurate list of the Secessionists and minute men of Atlanta and the description and location of their property. He was very extravagant in his demonstrations of joy and extremely elated over the Yankee success and occupation of the city. He mingles with them whenever opportunity offers, and, doubtless, by this time occupies some office commensurate with his worth to the enemy.

A Yankee journal is to be put into operation.

FROM PETERSBURG.

For some reason unexplained the Yankees have ceased, except at intervals, to shell Petersburg. An officer who left our lines late yesterday afternoon, says he did not hear a single gun fired all the morning. Since Saturday, however, there has been skirmishing in front of Mahone's lines, which the *Express* describes as heavy.

On Monday evening, from the same source, we learn that the Yankees burned the well-known Davis House. It was the property of WM. P. DAVIS, of Petersburg, and was situated in a pleasant grove immediately on the railroad, two and a half miles south of the city. It was a pleasant cottage building, and but recently erected.

The *Express* says that City Point now reminds one more of New-York East river than a mere military station some 80 or 90 miles from the interior. Up and down the river vessels are always seen moving, while others are anchored out in the stream or moored at the wharf discharging freight or receiving the wounded of Grant's army, to be transferred North. The wharf, constructed for military purposes at the Point, is of the largest dimensions, and numerous vessels are enabled so approach at the same time. Large warehouses have also sprung up, not only under the hill, but above, and at convenient points along the railroad.

The Northern papers predict stirring operations in the vicinity of Petersburg within a few days. GRANT, while apparently idle, is said to be receiving reinforcements. Many are of the opinion that SHERMAN will send him a portion of his force, so that he may be strong enough to act offensively.

The *Express* gives a doleful account of the sufferings of families living within the Yankee lines. It says they are compelled to submit not only to great privations, but also to insult and abuse from the insolent Yankee thieves who visit their farms. A correspondent from Surry states that the people of that country are visited almost daily by a band of negro cavalry, commanded by white officers, who pretend to be guarding the telegraph line running from Fort Powhatan to Swan Point.

These creatures rob and insult females and other non-combatants in the most shameful manner.

Rev. Mr. Murdough and Messrs. Deal, Burrows, Higgings and Morris have again been arrested on the charge of conveying information to the Confederates; and nearly every male person on or near the telegraph line has been compelled to leave his home or submit to indefinite imprisonment.

PETERSBURG NOT TO BE EVACUATED.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 13.—Everything has been perfectly quiet here to-day. The day has been observed throughout the city as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Grant is receiving reinforcements, and completing his railroad from the City Point road to the Weldon railroad. Everything indicates a purpose on the part of Grant to winter in our front.

No idea has ever been entertained by our authorities of evacuating this city; on the contrary, there is every purpose of holding it against all odds.

The army is healthy and in excellent spirits.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 16.

Official advices received yesterday state that our Mississippi River scouts reports large numbers of Yankee transports still going up that river laden with troops.

We can't imagine where all the Yankees come from who are reported going up the Mississippi, but the general belief is, that they are coming to help GRANT in his siege of Petersburgh. He stands in need of help, and a great deal of it.

Our scouts around Mobile bay report part of the troops recently operating against Fort Morgan have been sent to New-Orleans. We cannot see why they should be sent to New-Orleans unless it is to join the multitude who are already "going up the Mississippi." We hope sincerely the whole rebel army will come to Virginia. The conceit will soon be taken out of them there.

FROM MOBILE.

Interesting Statement by a Citizen who left the City Since Farragut Captured the Forts.

From the Boston Traveller.

Mobile to-day is one great camp. Nominally only those between the ages of sixteen and sixty are in the field; in fact, every one, without regard to age, out of whose body it is possible to squeeze a few weeks service. The conscription has been carried on in a remorseless manner. Fortunately for a few, gold has the same power there as elsewhere to secure alleviation. Corruption among officials is universal and patent to all, but regarded leniently, as a matter of course, rendered necessary by miserable salaries which can not keep body and soul together. One hundred or one hundred and fifteen dollars a month is a beggar's fee, where three hundred of them can purchase but one barrel of flour or a coat of the cheapest cloth. The authorities themselves are so well aware of this that no exemption issued by one examining board is respected by its successor, but with each change of examiners every man not in the service has to undergo another investigation as to soundness, though no certificate can at any time be issued for anything short of extreme physical disability. In the long run no man was safe who had not one foot already in the grave.

The land and water defences around the city are elaborate—the latter, however, not as strong as generally supposed. The forts and the two hundred torpedoes in the lower bay were thought to be a sufficient protection in that direction. No one believed that the passing these was within the limits of possibility, and, therefore, less importance was attached to the immediate defences.

The passage of the forts was followed by the most intense excitement. Bells were rung, stores were closed, all persons ordered to their respective organizations, and a steamer was dispatched to bring back the hundreds sojourning at the Summer resorts on the eastern shore. The garrison then consisted almost entirely of "State reserves, composed of foreigners and men between the ages of fifty and sixty. Non-combatants were ordered out of the city. The order met with little obedience, however, because there was no place to retreat to. Refugees cease to meet with favor. Their numbers are so great in the Confederacy that they have become a nuisance, and planters close their doors against them. In addition to the inhabitants proper, the military authorities are now also hampered by hundreds of this class, who have resolved to end their wanderings and accept whatever lot befalls the city.

The general sentiment is one of the complete weariness of the war. Two years of a military despotism which have stripped the people of every semblance of liberty have cooled the ardor of the most violent original secessionists, and made them, not Unionists, but indifferent to everything but peace. No white man in that time has walked the streets without a pass. At every few blocks guards accosted him, and without the proper paper, he was marched to the conscripting office, whose doors only opened again to let him out as a soldier. The theory has been that every man was in the military service and must have, if at large, a pass from the Provost-Marshal or some officer commanding a camp. Foreigners were not exempt from this requirement, but were forced to join some organization for local defence. This laborious provost duty was effected without drawing upon the resources of the army, by being entrusted to the Pelham Cadets, a battalion of boys, fifteen to seventeen years of age, one company of which was among the prisoners at Fort Gaines. They executed their work with relentless thoroughness, watching night and day, and even ransacking houses for their victim, in many cases some poor man striving to remain by the side of a needy family.

The measures which converted every man into a soldier succeeded each other rapidly. First came the conscription of all between the ages of 18 and 35, soon extended to 45, with the privilege of furnishing substitutes; then followed a repeal of the substitute clause, and conscription of principals who had furnished such, together with all up to fifty years, excepting the fire departments of the principal maritime cities. These measures emanated from the Richmond Government. Then came the State conscription of the balance between 16 and 60. The militia comprising all between 50 and 60 years of age, though called "State Reserves," is, in reality, as much a part of the regular forces as the rest, being commanded by officers appointed by the Richmond government, and liable to be sent out of the State. The last steps have been to disband the fire department and order into the field all members of it who came within the provisions of the Richmond conscription. This department from the outset drilled as soldiers, and performed provost duty, guarded railroads, warehouses, prisons, &c., &c.

Lately military necessity has not spared even the negro, and people have retained house servants only on special permits. From the beginning, whenever there was urgent need of labor in the quartermaster's department or upon the entrenchments, a sufficient number of negroes were impressed in the streets, without regard to any errand they might be upon; so that a family might send its slave to market and wait in vain for the dinner.

Negroes are very cheap, and small holders are selling in view of the future. No insubordination is manifested by them, though perfectly aware of the reasons for the state of affairs. Provisions are plenty and there has been a constant supply of such luxuries even as tea and coffee, at prices comparing favorably with those ruling here, when reduced to a gold standard. Coffee sold at $20 per pound and tea at $30. There is much suffering, however, and the free market is in constant operation. Twenty dollars in currency is worth only one in gold, so that the majority find it hard to obtain enough of the former to meet the enormous prices.

Few families can indulge habitually in food more luxurious than corn meal and salted meat. No one, not even secessionists themselves, trusts the currency, but all not converted into property or gold is spent as rapidly as it comes. Coin, greenbacks, bills of local banks, and those of loyal States, are carefully hoarded. Storekeepers refuse to part with goods in greater quantities than to meet immediate wants, and their costliest goods have been mostly packed away. Stores are opened at nine or ten, and close again at three. Most of the large wholesale warehouses on Front and Commerce-streets are shut up, and those streets, the Commercial and the Broad of Mobile, once so busy, are now deserted avenues. Necessity has developed wonderfully the resources of the country. Illuminating gas is made from wood, and a good oil for lamps from cotton-seed. Bar-rooms have been supplied with ice from Georgia, where much was made during the last cold Winter. The palmetto grass growing in the swamps has furnished a nice material for plaited hats, the handiwork of the ladies. Imported cloths are discarded, and "Confederate gray," a jean mixed with wool, furnishes the dress suit of a gentleman. The ladies card and spin cotton, and knit most of the socks worn.

Theatrical exhibitions and concerts have not been wanting, and the city has been made gay, even wild, by the presence of the officers of the navy and the garrison formerly there. No new buildings have been erected during the war, and when a fire occurs the ruins remain untouched.

Union sentiment is, perhaps, stronger in Mobile than in any other place in the Confederacy; a stranger, however, could not detect its existence. The old bitterness has died out, and it is no uncommon thing to find families divided upon the question of the war living peaceably together, and known Union men on friendly terms with Secessionists.

The coming elections in the North furnish the only sources of hope to Secessionists. The peace articles in the Northern papers are *regularly* and immediately copied, as an evidence of the growing weariness of the North, and, it is safe to say, contributed more than anything else to keep up the spirit of the South to a fighting point. The fluctuations of gold are eagerly watched, and hope has been buoyed by prophecies that Northern finances must soon collapse and the war cease from that cause. The rank and file of the army are discontented. Six or eight months ago a conspiracy was detected, which involved a large part of the troops in the vicinity of Mobile, mostly Mississipians and Alabamaians. The plan was to throw down their arms and make their way to the Union lines. The conspirators had grips and pass-words, and secret correspondence with BRAGG's army. Their number was so large that but one or two were shot, and the remainder went unpunished. The reasons for the conspiracy were simply weariness and dissatisfaction with the absence of pay, and through separation from suffering families, with the knowledge that the man with twenty negroes remained in comfort, while the man with a large family of children was torn from a home which, without him, must become the abode of want.

From Matamoras.

PROCLAMATION BY COL. CORTINA.

We extract the following from the New-Orleans *Bee*:

"We have been favored by a friend with original copies of the following proclamations of Col. CORTINA. They were issued before the return of the latter, and his movement across the Rio Grande and occupation of Brownsville.

Col. JOSE MARIA CORTINA, Military Commandant of the line of the Bravo, to the inhabitants of the heroic City of Matamoras:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The French filibusters are invading this port; we will soon have occasion to show that, as sons of Mexico, we know how to repel force with force.

I appeal, then, to you to summon your patriotism, which has never been invoked in vain, in order that, sustained by it, you may defend the nationality menaced upon the frontier of the Republic.

I solemnly call upon you to aid, to the extent of your abilities, the military authority in the endeavor to drive from the territory of Tamaulipas the foreign enemy, and, especially, to deliver this beautiful portion of the State from the calamity of invasion.

Remember that you first saw the light in this heroic city, and let it still preserve a glorious title accorded to its valor and its courage which you are expected to illustrate on this occasion.

You will find at your head, defending the independence of the country and the integrity of Tamaulipas, your fellow citizen and friend,

JOSE MARIA CORTINA.

MATAMOROS, Aug. 22, 1864.

The second proclamation declares the city in a state of siege, establishes a military commission of public safety, orders the delivery of arms, suspends commerce and intercourse with the City of Boca del Rio, and adds:

French subjects residing in the city of Matamoros are prohibited from hoisting the flag of their country, but must remain under the protection of friendly Consuls who will be responsible for their acts.

All Frenchmen who truly desire to leave the city can do so with entire security this very day. Every Frenchman going on the streets or remaining in his house without a Consular certificate approved by the Commandant, will be declared a prisoner of war and his goods will be confiscated.

General Bazaine, of the French Army in Mexico, made a Marshal of France.

THE DECREE.

From the Moniteur, Sept. 9.

NAPOLEON: By the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French,

To all present and to come greeting.

In respect to the law of the 4th of August, 1839, on the staff of the army,

Considering the eminent services rendered by General BAZAINE, especially in Mexico, in the command-in-chief of the Expeditionary Corps,

On the proposal of our Minister of War,

We have decreed, and do now decree, what follows:

Art. 1. General of Division BAZAINE (FRANCOS ACHILLE), commanding-in-chief the Expeditionary Corps of Mexico, is raised to the dignity of a Marshal of France.

Art. 2. Our Minister of War is charged with the execution of this decree.

Done at the Palace of Saint Cloud, this 5th September, 1864.

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor, Marshal of France and Minister of War.

RANDON.

Debt and Financial Position of Mexico.

From the Courier des Etats Unis, Sept. 22.

Those who take an interest in the future of Mexico are now looking into its finances. The estimate of the revenue that the Mexican Government will draw from its customs duties is—

	$16,000,000
To which will be added other resources, the approximate estimate of which is—imposts on property	12,000,000
Imposts on products	5,000,000
Imposts on tobacco	3,000,000
Imposts on patents	2,000,000
Duties on salt, powder, vehicles, etc.	2,000,000
Total	$40,000,000

It is generally thought that an annual budget of $20,000,000 will be enough to carry on all the services of the Government. The receipts would give, then, an excess of $20,000,000 over the expenses, which would be used to meet the interest on the public debt. This debt, once liquidated would not exceed $140,000,000, to which would, no doubt, have to be added $60,000,000 for a new loan. This would carry the total to $200,000,000 a sum not at all disproportionate to the resources of Mexico, especially to its nominal wealth, to which the attention of the new Government would naturally be directed.

"LONG JOHN" WENTWORTH.

His Reply to Vallandigham.

We have already noticed an incident which transpired during the Chicago Convention, when "LONG JOHN" WENTWORTH was called out to address a crowd to which VALLANDIGHAM had been speaking; but a fuller report will be of interest. During Mr. WENTWORTH's remarks, an attempt was made to interrupt him. He told the crowd they were not carrying out their doctrine of *free* speech, and said his voice was stronger and longer than theirs, and that he couldn't be hissed down. He proceeded:

"I am pleased with the opportunity which your call affords me to lay my own views of public affairs and public policy before you; and in so doing I trust I shall not be deemed an intruder, for I would not thrust myself before you, nor press my views upon unwilling ears.

"It has long been a part of my political ethics, that the true method of discussing public affairs, was for the *pros* and *cons* to go together before the people. In every public address for the past years of my life, I have enforced the correctness of this understanding.

I therefore request the attention of all, for I am no party man. I am chained to the partisan car of no class, no interest, no organization—to my country and to my country alone do I owe fealty and render homage. I love that country. It nurtured me in my youth, it honored me in my manhood, and now, when I have passed the meridian of life, I love to respond to any call to plead in her behalf. [Applause.] As we cast our eyes over the land and witness the tears that everywhere prevail, and the dangers that now environ the republic, the heart of the patriot sinks with doubt and dread. War, with all its dread calamities following in its train, is convulsing the nation. The art of arms has succeeded the pursuits of peace, and nearly a million of men confront each other in battle array. Amid the horrors of war we naturally look and long for peace. The wives of friends, whose husbands have perished and are perishing in the terrible struggle, send up their daily prayers for the cessation of the strife. My own wish and hope is for peace. My regret when the traitors of South Carolina fired upon the national ensign and forced the Federal authority into a conflict, was not more keen and poignant than my joy will be deep and sweet when they lay down their arms and cease the warfare they then so wickedly, foolishly, and devilishly inaugurated. This is the peace for which we hope, for which we pray, for which we *fight*. This struggle is like every conflict that has ever existed since time began, and if we would have a termination of the conquest we must conquer. The road to victory is the road to peace. It is to this alternative we are driven—a shameful *surrender*, or a certain, triumphant and lasting victory, and consequently peace.

"I have listened with great interest to the eloquent and well-considered remarks of that peculiarly Democrat champion who has just addressed you from the stand. I have heard him bewail, in feeling, touching terms, the existence and continuance of this 'accursed war.' In terms of indignation he has inveighed against the Federal administration for the part it has had to act in the bloody drama. But while he was thus deprecating war and violence, I listened in vain for one single breath of censure, one word of reproof from his lips, of those who first madly unchained the ugly demon, and let loose the storm of deadly hate. Why was not the vials of his wrath poured upon the head of the infamous BEAUREGARD, and the insurgent government at Montgomery, who basely trained their cannon upon a citadel floating the national flag and shed the first blood in this fraternal fight? Not a Federal gun had been fired, not an act of hostility committed when the rebellious chief acting as Secretary of War for a rebel Government telegraphed the fatal order, 'Open fire upon Fort Sumter.' Thus the strife began. But this denunciator of war, this deprecator of strife, this messenger of peace, in his speech to-night, running through nearly an hour and a half, had not one word of denunciation and reproof for those who before God and man are guilty of its commencement.

"Why this omission, why this studied silence on the part of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM? Why are his invectives directed solely to the general Government, which when assailed only then attacked? Does Mr. VALLANDIGHAM wish to be understood that the act of the traitors in opening the strife is not worthy of censure, while the act of the Government in opposing force to force is entitled to an hour's temperate denunciation?

"I draw no uncharitable inferences myself. I arraign not the purity or honesty of his motives, but I submit that these things were worthy of remembrance. If you, my friend, are quietly marching along the street, and are brutally assaulted and fight back as becomes a man, would you not say to the man who denounces you for striking back, but had no words of censure for your assailant—would you not say to him, I ask 'that he was your enemy and would have tossed up his hat at your defeat.' Nor would the inference be unjust. My peace friends, if the republicans should assail your gathering here to-night and fire on your assemblage, would you be responsible for the fight that would ensue, and how would you obtain peace? by vacating the square or enforcing respect for law?

"But Mr. VALLANDIGHAM tells us to accept peace to stop fighting, and negotiate for a reconstruction. Sir, we want no 'reconstruction.' The old construction—the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—the construction of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON—is all we desire. Under that Government we lived, and prospered, and were happy. Under it the West grew up, expanded, peopled with millions of men, and under it Chicago rose to be the pride of the Northwest and glory of the continent; and when a man talks to me about reconstruction, or prates to me of a new Union, I mark him as an enemy of my country and the robber of my children. The old Union, with its glorious memories, its unfulfilled hopes, its history blazing upon every page with words and deeds of deathless glory, all bind me to the old Union, and cause me to abhor the name of reconstruction. I would say to the gentleman from Ohio, and those who think with him, 'In God's name say no more about reconstruction.' But sinking every other consideration, forgetting all other motives, moved by no other impulse, let your zeal, your efforts, and your energies, all be directed to the maintenance of the *old* Constitution. This is hallowed by the memory of WASHINGTON, the glorious history of our revolutionary struggle, and dearer by far is it to us and our children, than any new-fangled combination that can be hatched by any convention. It is rarely that any good comes out of a convention, and the proposed convention of the States, both rebel and loyal, is the most unpromising of the entire brood. If we want peace, then let us conquer. If the South want peace, let them lay down their arms and cease war. Then will I be willing to deal with them justly and generously. Then will I try to forget the rivers of Northern blood they have shed in their unholy struggle for Slavery. Then will I try to forget the thousands they have slain, the homes of the bereaved, the hopes they have crushed, and the hearts they have broken. But while an arm wields a sabre, while the Constitution is defied and the laws laughed to scorn, I will uphold the authority whose solemn oath was, that the Constitution should be preserved and the laws maintained.

But VALLANDIGHAM told you that the Government could never be held together by coercive force, that power brought to apply upon the unruly could never reduce them to obedience. Was there ever a greater heresy uttered by the mouth of man? No coercion! Why, gentlemen, the coercive power of government is the only safety and salvation of society. No government, no community can exist an hour without it. It was the weakness of the articles of the old confederation that they conferred no coercive power, and the statesmen of that day saw the pressing necessity of the new Constitution. Take, to-day, from municipal and governmental organization the power of coercion and society goes at once into anarchy and chaos. The weak would become the modern prey of the strong, and might would indeed become right. I have been told that there are those who would disturb the quiet of the gathering in this city. We, the authorities of the city, coerce them into respect for law. Surely you should not denounce coercion. That glorious old war horse of Democracy, Gen. JACKSON, from whose lips I inhaled the pure inspiration of Democracy, and at whose feet I received the first lessons of political and governmental duty, was gloriously free from this modern heresy. His celebrated proclamation against the nullifiers, in which "coercion" gleamed and glistened in every line, will give him a name and an immortality in history when the maligners and denunciators of his policy shall have been forgotten. I, therefore, stand for Gen. JACKSON and against VALLANDIGHAM. Will you stand for VALLANDIGHAM and against JACKSON?

But I will not press the matter further. The attention you have given me fills me with gratitude, and leads me to hope that the canvass will not be marked by such bigotry and intolerance as usually attend political campaigns. Our interests are one, our hopes are identical. Let us therefore meet and discuss this matter in a spirit of fraternal love, and good will flow from the interchange of opinion, and together we will reap the rich harvest of wealth and glory that awaits our country. As the children of a common destiny the pathway of our progress should be marked by no shameful bickerings, no jarrings, no discord. Differ we may—differ we must. But the difference may be honest, and the association not unfriendly, but arm in arm, two by two, let us push on in the race of civilization and progress, and reach the summit of greatness and glory a proud example of a free, enlightened, and tolerant people, who love Union, Liberty and Law; who, when their country was assailed, defended it, and when treason reared its bloody banner, beat it back, and handed down to posterity the rich legacy of their fathers."

An Independent Democrat's View of the War.

HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

TROY, Sept. 20, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication, announcing my nomination by the Union Convention recently held in this district, as a candidate for representative in Congress.

For more than three years we have been engaged in a war of unprecedented magnitude for the preservation of our Government against an infamous rebellion, organized for its destruction. Pending this struggle, I have considered it the duty of every loyal man to shape his political action exclusively from considerations of duty to his country, regardless of party and partisan interests. In official acts and private intercourse, my endeavor has been to make this the rule of action, and till our national safety is secured, and peace again restored to our land, I shall so continue.

The nomination now kindly tendered, coming as it does without solicitation on my part, and without the exaction of pledges or promises on yours, I am, perhaps, warranted in regarding as an indication of approval of my past course, and of your confidence in my judgment as a guide for the future. Thus viewed, I have a high appreciation of the compliment, and desire to make my acknowledgments to the committee of which you are the delegated representatives.

For the preservation of our Government and the continuance of the Union in its integrity, but one course has commended itself to my judgment. I believe the military power of the South must be broken—her armies demolished. Whenever this shall have been accomplished, or when that portion of her people now in Rebellion evince a willingness to lay down their arms and resume their allegiance to the laws of the land, all conflicting differences could, I think, be reconciled. So long, however, as the PEOPLE of the South are under the iron rule of their present despotic leaders, and these leaders wield the power of an unconquered army, there can be no hope of a peaceful arbitrament. Until some other than the "recognition" of a Southern Confederacy can be the basis of *negotiation*, I would strengthen our armies in the field. For one, I desire to be among the very last who would yield assent to the establishment of a foreign Government on the soil of the United States, whether that Government be presided over by JEFFERSON DAVIS, or a scion of royalty furnished through the disinterested magnanimity of England or France.

I do not forget that the war has been forced on the North, and that it must be waged for our national life, for the hopes of self-government, for the respectability and dignity of labor. Thus regarding it, I have no words of allowance or sympathy for those who, assuming to be the exponents of public sentiment, have only tender expressions of apology and kindness for treason and traitors, and an inexhaustible vocabulary for denunciation of the war and everything incident to its conduct. Peace beyond any other possible event would be hailed throughout the land with exultation and thanksgiving, but it must be a peace without dishonor, without disunion, and of a character not again to be broken. It is for such a peace that myriads of graves have been filled with the bravest in our land; only such an one can atone for the anguish and desolation which now darken the homes from which these brave men went forth to battle.

To the men and the measures that, in my judgment, will most certainly and speedily promote the consummation of such a peace, I shall continue to give my earnest support.

With this brief and very imperfect presentation of my views, and after as thoughtful and dispassionate consideration as I have been able to give the subject, I feel that justice to the people of this district, and to my own position, demands of me an expression of my intentions with reference to the approaching Presidential election. Without attempting a discussion of the merits or demerits of the respective candidates who are now presented to the country, I feel constrained to say, for the first time, either publicly or privately, that with Gen. MCCLELLAN and the platform on which he has been placed, and Mr. PENDLETON, with his publicly recorded sentiments, I cannot yield support to the Chicago nominations. This decision has not been arrived at without feelings of keen regret, from the fact that I am, in respect to it, placed in a position differing from my political associates, among whom are many warm and esteemed personal friends. They will, I feel assured, give me credit for honesty and sincerity of purpose, and believe that nothing but the strongest convictions of duty have induced the determination now expressed. With great respect, I am, very truly,

Sir, JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

To J. F. WINSLOW, A. D. WAIT, G. REYNOLDS.

Pendleton and Vallandigham.

VALLANDIGHAM TO VOTE FOR M'CLELLAN.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Empire, Sept. 17.

We had last night another of those magnificent demonstrations, now so common everywhere, showing conclusively with what force the tide of public sentiment is moving against ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and in favor of the Democracy. Mr. PENDLETON came to the city yesterday evening, after the *Empire* had gone to press, and consequently too late to make any notice of his arrival. Nevertheless, the news spread rapidly, a band was engaged, and a serenade appointed at 8 o'clock. As Mr. PENDLETON was the guest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, a crowd soon began to assemble in front of Mr. V.'s residence, which was augmented to thousands by the arrival of an immense procession, headed by the band.

Mr. PENDLETON being loudly called, came forward and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this very flattering compliment,—I thank you for this manifestation of the hospitality of Dayton, which has become proverbial throughout the United States.

At four o'clock this afternoon I did not expect to be here this evening. I came unexpectedly, on purely personal business, disconnected with public affairs. I had no idea of seeing any number of my fellow-citizens or discussing political questions.

This immense concourse thus suddenly convened fills me with renewed hope—it gives me confidence that soon again you will be called together, not, as now, to commence a vigorous contest, but to rejoice over its results, to rejoice that the powers of the Government will be again in the possession of the Democratic party whose beneficent principles, recently solemnly announced in National Convention, will bring us peace, maintain the rights of the States, re-invigorate the Union, and with peace and Union will secure us the blessings of personal liberty, material prosperity and national power. But I will not repay your kindness by detaining you with a speech; I intended only to thank you for the honor you have done me, and now I beg leave to wish you good night.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was next called, and responded in a masterly speech of half an hour, which was repeatedly interrupted by cheers. He spoke in defence of the Democratic Party, and of State Rights and Peace, and in support of the Chicago Platform. The Democratic Party was a State Rights Party—a Constitutional Party—a Union Party—and just now a Peace Party. It was his party, and its candidates were his candidates. It bore the Ark of the Covenant; it carried the fortunes of the Republic, and in its success lay the only hope of the Republic. The Chicago Platform enunciated its policy and principles by authority, and was binding upon every Democrat, and by them the Democratic Administration must and should be governed. It was the only authorized exposition of the Democratic creed, and he repudiated all others. The unity and harmony of the party were essential to success, and without success in November the country was lost. In conclusion, he declared his intention to vote for the nominees of the Chicago Convention, as the only hope of securing the defeat of LINCOLN, and the rescue of the Republic.

Chaplain Quint on McClellan.

The last number of the *Congregationalist* contains a long and able letter from Rev. A. H. QUINT, formerly chaplain of the Massachusetts Second Regiment, and a Democrat, on the question, "How shall we vote?" Mr. QUINT expresses strong affection for Gen. MCCLELLAN as a man and great admiration for him as an officer, believing him to be the best General in the service and a much abused man. He says he would gladly vote for him if it were not for the Chicago platform, and MCCLELLAN's associate on the Presidential ticket. To vote for MCCLELLAN is to vote for his associate, PENDLETON, who wants a dishonorable peace and has persistently opposed the war from the start, and who, if MCCLELLAN were now in the field, would vote against sending him men. To vote for MCCLELLAN would be to vote for the Chicago platform, and on this point Mr. QUINT remarks:

"We cannot separate the man from the platform. He is nominated on that platform. He must abide by the principles his supporters have enunciated. True, the nominee of the Presidency has virtually disavowed that platform; I knew he would—the true, the noble man—but it is impossible for such a disavowal to have any *validity*. Even, if elected, he should attempt to carry out a different policy, he could not succeed. No President *can* administer the Government in a way contrary to the will of his party."

Mr. QUINT reviews the Chicago platform at length, exposing its disloyal character, and concludes by saying to his fellow Democrats:

"Let them repudiate the infamous, the insulting platform forced upon them, and then they can, if they will, consistently vote for the brave and good soldier who demanded the draft, who arrested a whole Legislature of traitors, and who has always insisted that this war must go on to victory. But on that platform, and with such an associate as he has, alas, that we must leave him, under whom we would, in the field, have served to death for our country!"

The Canvass in the West.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM A NEW-YORK MERCHANT.

The following private letter from a New-York merchant of prominence, who is now traveling through the West upon a business tour, exhibits the right spirit and shows how the campaign is progressing in that quarter:

"My mind is, as it must be with every thinking man, much occupied with our country's future, and I trust I need not assure you that I embrace every opportunity to speak, and for the *Right*. I have met a good many true-hearted patriots on my trip—men that it would have done you good to shake by the hand,—but, of course, you meet also those sneaking Northern rebels, that, under the name of Peace Democrats, try to destroy the very Government which gives them protection, and under which they can live free and happy.

Of all the soldiers that I have spoken with, men who had just come home, wounded fighting for our country, I did not find one who did not despise those men who, in Chicago, were acting in concert with the very same rebels that those soldiers had been fighting against.

In Indianapolis I conversed with some rebel deserters that came over to our army before Atlanta, and were sent North by Gen. SHERMAN; they told me that thousands of their army would desert if their officers had not spread the lie about, that our troops shot every deserter coming into our lines. They looked very ragged, and were dressed in dirty gray coats, home-made manufacture of the South.

In Louisville I met an old acquaintance from New York, who has been living for the last six years in East Tennessee. He gave me a heart-rending description of the sufferings of Union people in that part of the country. Out of 3000 votes cast in his county, only 62 were given for secession, at the time Tennessee was forced out of the Union by that traitor, Governor HARRIS. He assured me that the very best Union men were *shot down* like dogs by the rebels. He witnessed the execution of a gray haired old man and his son, who were hung by order of the rebel General, on suspicion of being Union spies, and after the father was hung, the boy asked the commanding officer to allow him to say three words, and permission being granted him, shouted with a loud voice, three times, "Hurrah for the Union." If every man does his duty, I trust in God that the Northern as well as Southern rebels will be defeated, and that the cause of Freedom and Justice will be triumphant.

THE REBELS ON LAKE ERIE.

Particulars of the Attempt to Capture the steamer Michigan.

From the Toledo Blade, Sept. 21.

Our City was thrown into no little excitement this morning by the receipt of the following dispatch from Col. HILL:

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, Sept. 20—8 A. M.

To Provost-Marshals and Military Commanders:

The rebels from Canada captured the steamers *Parsons* and *Island Queen*, near the Bass Islands yesterday afternoon, and have gone down or across the lake. They disappeared from the Island between ten and eleven o'clock last night, and have probably gone for reinforcements of guns and ammunition.

The capturing party were about thirty, with abundance of revolvers and bowie-knives. No other arms were noticed at middle Bass Island. The captors took wood enough to last for two days.

Warn all vessels and steamers, and send all important information here.

We have one of the principal conspirators in arrest.

CHARLES W. HILL, Col. Commd'g.

The *Island Queen* was commanded by Capt. J. W. ORR, an old and experienced sailor of the lake. He was in command at the time of her capture, and having been liberated by the pirates this morning at Fighting Island in the Detroit River, arrived in this city at 11½ o'clock. From him we get the following particulars of the seizure and disposition of the two steamers:

The *Philo Parsons*, Capt. S. F. ATWOOD, left Detroit yesterday (Monday) morning at 8 o'clock, for Sandusky. At Sandwich a number of passengers got on board, and also at Malden, making in all 35 to 40. They had several trunks and other baggage.

Nothing occurred to attract attention to these men until the boat had left Kelley's Island, when they went to their rooms and soon returned dressed in long coats, concealing their persons. Under the orders of a leader, these men were so stationed as to command the boat, and then the officers and crew were notified that they were prisoners of war, and that the boat was in possession of Capt. ALLEN of the Confederate navy. The disguise of the men now being removed, revealed them armed with two navy revolvers, a bowie knife and a hatchet each. It was also found that they were provided with grappling irons for scaling vessels. The Captain and his men were told that on any attempt at resistance their brains would be blown out, and two of the privates stood by the wheelsman with four pistols drawn, directing him in what direction to steer.

After getting possession, instead of entering the bay, the pirates passed on down the lake some five miles from the island, when they turned around, and passing the Kelley's went to Middle Bass Island, where the *Island Queen* was lying.

The *Queen* had left Sandusky at 3 P. M. for Toledo, and stopped at Kelley's Island for some thirty or forty men of Capt. WEBB's Company, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio, who had been home on furlough. They were, of course, without arms. The *Queen* stopped alongside the *Parsons* without the least suspicion of wrong, and commenced getting out her plank with the view of passing freight across the *P.* to the dock, when she was suddenly boarded by about twenty armed men, who notified all on board that they were prisoners of war. They were then ordered on board the *Parsons*, the ladies and children being allowed to go on shore. The soldiers were then all paroled as Confederate prisoners of war, and the balance of the passengers of the two boats sworn to secrecy for twenty-fours, when they were permitted to land.

The steamers were then lashed together and started for Sandusky. About 5 miles below Put in-Bay, the pirates broke off the water cock of the pony engine of the *Queen*, leaving a hole in her side about 4 inches in diameter, when she was cast off from the *Parsons* and left to sink. The *P.* then passed on and cruised about the mouth of Sandusky Bay for some time, as if watching for a signal inside, and then took her course for Detroit river. While hovering about the Bay, the pirates were heard discussing earnestly among themselves the probability of their being able to capture the U. S. Steamer *Michigan*, lying at Johnson's Island. Some claimed it could be done, while others insisted the attempt would be nothing but murder. It is Capt. ORR's belief that this was the chief object of the scheme, and that the attempt failed from some miscarriage of the plan on the part of accomplices in the Bay.

The *Parsons*, on reaching Detroit river, took the British Channel, and stopped at Fighting Island, where Capt. ORR and WM. HAMILTON, Clerk, and Mr. HAYNES, Engineer of the *Queen*, and part of the *Parsons'* crew were landed. She then passed on to a dock up the river, where she is supposed to have landed the plunder, about 8½ o'clock this A. M.

The *Queen* was completely stripped of everything that was deemed of value to the pirates, and all movable property on the *Parsons* was gathered together. The crew of the latter were compelled to split up barrels and saturate canvass with coal oil, preparatory to setting her on fire. Capt. ORR thinks she was burned.

Capt. ORR crossed the river to Wyandotte, where he took the cars for this city, at 10:30 o'clock this A. M. He was confined by the pirates, first in the cabin and then in the fire-hold of the steamer. The pirates asked him if there was anything strange or exciting going on at Sandusky, and seemed to expect to hear of something of that kind.

Mr. HAYNES, engineer of the *Queen*, when ordered out of his room, not moving as quick as one of the pirates desired, was shot by the latter, the ball passing through his cheek, but causing no very serious injury. A collection was taken up at the Board of Trade Rooms in this city, this morning, in behalf of Mr. HAYNES, who was present, the sum realized being near $40.

Facts have transpired at Sandusky which leave no doubt that the object of this plot was the seizure of the *Michigan* and the liberation of the rebels on Johnson's Island. It is said that at the table of that steamer a letter was handed to her Engineer, under circumstances exciting the suspicion of the Captain, and he asked to see it, which was refused, when it was taken from him, and found to contain the details of a plan for the seizure of the steamer, among which it was provided that parties were to arrive at Sandusky by railroad, and at a certain hour, by signal notify to their confederates on the *Parsons* that all was ready, when she was to come in and coöperate with them. It would seem that this was frustrated by the discovery of the letter to the Engineer.

P. S.—We learn that a stranger who has been spending some time and a good deal of money about Sandusky recently, gave a champaign supper on board the *Michigan* last night, and during the meal two letters were delivered, one to him and the other to the engineer. The Captain seized both and found them to read as follows:

"By Mad River train you will get some men *marked*, and by Mansfield train some more. The *Parsons* at eight o'clock will bring you forty-five. Look after and provide for them."

The two men were at once ironed, when the stranger made a clean breast of it, saying that the citizens of Sandusky had aided him in his plans, and naming several prominent Copperheads as his accomplices, who have been arrested.

STATEMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE PARSONS.

We are indebted to Mr. HARRINGTON, of the United States Telegraph Line, for the following:

SANDUSKY, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the *Philo Parsons*, plying between Detroit and Sandusky, was captured by a band of rebel refugees from Canada, part of whom took passage at Detroit, some at Malden, C. W., and the rest at Kelley's Island. The band numbered thirty-five men. Mr. ASHLEY, clerk of the boat, and at that time commander, gives the following account of the seizure:

Sunday evening, about 6 o'clock, a young man came on board the boat, and calling me by name, said that he and a party of friends were going down to Kelley's Island, and requested me to stop in the morning at Malden and take them on. I left Detroit at 8 o'clock Monday morning, with a large number of passengers. On my arrival at Malden about twenty men came aboard. I took them to be skedaddlers returning home, and did not think strange of it, as it is a very common occurrence. Their baggage consisted of one very old pack trunk, which was tied up with ropes. Shortly after leaving Kelley's Island, about ten miles from Sandusky, I was standing in front of my office, when four men came up and said if I resisted I was a dead man. At the same time the trunk was burst open, and immediately the whole party were armed with revolvers and hatchets. I told them, as they had the strongest party, I should have to surrender. They then went about the boat, threatening to shoot any one who made any resistance, and put part of the crew and passengers in the hold. They then headed the boat down the lake for about an hour, and then returned to Middle Bass Island for the purpose of wooding. While lying at the dock, the steamer *Island Queen*, from Sandusky, came alongside, and was immediately boarded. The passengers of both boats, including myself, were then put ashore on the island. They took the money belonging to the boat, and the boat's book and papers. After landing the passengers, both boats steamed toward Sandusky, the *Philo Parsons* towing the *Island Queen*. When about four miles out the *Queen* was set adrift, and the *Parsons* proceeded on toward Sandusky. After being gone about four hours she returned with a full head of steam, and headed for the mouth of the Detroit River. Their intentions, gathered from their conversation, were to run near the mouth of Sandusky Bay, and if they received the proper signals, to run in and attempt the capture of the United States steamer *Michigan*, and then, if possible, to release the prisoners of Johnson's Island. Quite a number of shots were fired and hatchets used, and when I left the boat the casualties consisted of quite a number of wounded.

The passengers of both boats are all safe on Middle Bass Island.

(Signed) W. O. ASHLEY,
Clerk of the *Philo Parsons*.

This scheme to release the prisoners and capture the *Michigan*, was frustrated by the Commander of this post, Col. HILL. Their confederates were all put under arrest last night, which accounts for the plot not being executed. It is reported that the engineer of the *Michigan* is now in irons, as being a confederate in the plot and so disabling the machinery that the *Michigan* was unable to leave the bay till 5 o'clock this morning.

A dispatch from Detroit says that the *Queen* is sunk off Bass Island, and the *Parsons* near Sandwich, having been robbed of their furniture.

A dispatch to the Cleveland *Leader*, dated Sandusky, Sept. 20, says:

In a conversation with the captain and the conspirators, they expressed themselves in favor of the election of MCCLELLAN.

The plot so far triumphantly carried out was only prevented from its completion by succeeding in the discovery and arrest of the leading conspirators in this city.

About six weeks ago a stranger, who passed by the name of COLE, made his appearance here and stopped at the West House. He had a large amount of gold with him, and claimed to be the son of a wealthy Philadelphian, and to have come to Sandusky for the purpose of buying a vessel. He became very intimate with the officers of the United States steamer *Michigan*, and made arrangements with them for a grand supper last evening, intending to drug their wine, and then, with the help of leading Copperheads here, to capture the vessel, but he was recognized by a Southern refugee, a few days since, as a captain in the rebel army, and was arrested the night before last and placed on board the steamer *Michigan*. In his trunk were found full details of the plan of the conspirators, which was to culminate yesterday, and included the seizure of the *Michigan* by rebels and Copperheads here, a union with the rebels on the Parsons, a liberation of the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and a marauding cruise among the lakes. He was frightened into turning States evidence, and on his revelation six leading Copperheads here were arrested last night and taken to Johnson's Island.

Their names are Capt. Abraham Strain, John H. Williams, D. E. Stanley, I. B. Merrick, E. Rosenthal and John M. Brown.

A companion of COLES, named ROBINSON, was also arrested this afternoon.

The United States Marshal, Commissioner and District Attorney are here, and will investigate the case to-morrow.

The Last Copperhead Plot and How it Miscarried.

Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.

SANDUSKY, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1864.

The discovery and partial defeat of the diabolical plot hatched by rebels, skedaddlers and Copperhead traitors, for the capture and destruction of steamers, the release of rebel prisoners, and foray on the commerce and property along the lakes, has, of course, created great excitement in Sandusky and its vicinity. On arriving here last night I found the city in greater commotion than has been seen here for a long time. Where men were so excited, and so many stories were told by different persons, it was somewhat difficult to get at the exact facts; but, as far as could be learned, the following is nearly a correct version of the affair:

"About six weeks since, a man made his appearance in Sandusky, calling himself CHARLES H COLE. He stopped at the West House, and gave in charge to the proprietor several hundred dollars in gold, which he wished kept for him. He talked largely about his wealth, and made various statements about his purposes in visiting Sandusky. In most cases he stated that he was from Philadelphia, and that his father was the owner of several coal mines in Pennsylvania. He entered into negotiations with several parties here for the purchase of two schooners, to be paid for in gold, alleging it to be his intention to load them on the lakes, and take them around by the St. Lawrence River and the ocean to Philadelphia, where they were to be employed in carrying coal in the coasting trade. The terms could not be agreed upon, and so the vessels were not purchased.

COLE soon made the acquaintance of a number of the citizens of Sandusky, although it was noticed that his principal acquaintances among the civilians were well known as leading Copperheads. By some means he obtained an introduction to the officers of the United States steamer *Michigan*, with whom he was soon on terms of great intimacy. He spent his money freely on them, treating them to wine and giving pleasant suppers. Money appeared to be of little object to him, and he frequently took a handful of gold from his pockets and exhibited it ostentatiously. He bought freely of various articles at the stores of Copperhead tradesmen, and managed to get some of the officers of the *Michigan* well acquainted with those tradesmen.

Matters went on swimmingly for some time, some persons considering him a boasting fool, and others a jovial and liberal companion. He was an ultra Democrat, and took a deep interest in the Chicago Convention. At a tea party held during its session he toasted "the Chicago Convention, the hope of the country." When MCCLELLAN was nominated he was overjoyed, and manifested his satisfaction by boisterous rejoicings, ending by getting very drunk over the news. He said he would bet that LEE would do his best to help along MCCLELLAN's election.

About two weeks since a Southern refugee who was in Sandusky, met COLE, and instantly recognized him as a Captain in the rebel service, and who also had a brother a Colonel in the rebel army. He gave information to the proper parties, and from that time COLE was placed under quiet surveillance.

A close investigation into his proceedings showed that he was a frequent visitor to the house of JOHN H. WILLIAMS, a noted copperhead, who had living with him the wives of two rebel officers who were confined on Johnson's Island. A sewing woman who worked for the female rebels occasionally, was witness to much talk of a treasonable nature that took place between COLE and the women. Dispatches were repeatedly received by COLE in reference to shares in stocks, transactions in cattle, and other matters which were ascertained to be mere blinds to conceal the reports of movements of men and the progress of a conspiracy between the copperheads, having in view the release of the rebel prisoners.

The evidence of the treason of COLE accumulated rapidly, and it was deemed best to bring matters to a head. The opportunity was soon afforded by COLE himself. He invited all the officers of the *Michigan* to a grand supper to be given on shore on Monday evening, at which were to be present "Capt." ABRAHAM STRAIN, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Dr. STANLEY and other prominent Copperheads of Sandusky. Most of the officers agreed to come, but word was sent to him in the afternoon of Monday that one of the number could not get away without permission of Commander CARTER, who would only grant leave on the direct application of COLE himself. It was represented that the officer was very anxious to come, and COLE was asked to come on board and intercede for him. COLE did so about 7 o'clock in the evening, and was immediately arrested. Finding himself in a bad position, with his true character known, he at length confessed a part of the plot in which he was engaged. He said the officers were to be feasted high and their wine drugged with drugs furnished for the purpose by Dr. STANLEY. They were then to be put out of the way of doing anything by the Copperhead conspirators, when the confederates of the chief conspirator were to make an attack on the *Michigan* and capture her.

On these disclosures and other evidence, six Sandusky Copperheads were arrested and sent to Johnson's Island. Subsequently COLE disclosed more of the plot.

He said that a number of his confederates were to come down that morning from Detroit on the steamer *Philo Parsons* to capture her, take the *Island Queen*, and then, on proper signals being made from the *Michigan*, steer in and attack the troops on the island. He said he had no further need of concealment of that part of the plot, as it was undoubtedly already effected. COLE was then put ashore under guard on Johnson's Island, and the *Michigan* got ready to give chase to the *Parsons*.

An erroneous report has got into existence that the Michigan was delayed by injuries to her machinery. This is declared not to be a fact. She could not get over the bar for several hours, and did not get away till near morning on Tuesday.

On the way out a small boat was hailed and taken on board containing Mr. ADDISON KELLEY and two other persons, who were on their way in with the intelligence of the capture by the rebels of the steamers *Philo Parsons* and *Island Queen*, the sinking of the former toward Canada. The *Michigan* gave chase, but returned yesterday afternoon unsuccessful.

Yesterday afternoon a man named ROBINSON was arrested in Sandusky and taken over to the Island under guard. He was an associate of COLE, and assisted him in the distribution of his money. The following are the six men arrested on Monday night:

ABRAHAM STRAIN, commonly known as Capt. STRAIN, is a hardware merchant of Sandusky. He is known as one of the principal leaders of the Copperhead Democracy of Sandusky, and has been violent in his denunciations of the "Lincoln despotism." His connection with the plot to seize the *Michigan* is said to be very clear.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS is also a hardware merchant of Sandusky, and a very prominent Copperhead. We have already alluded to the fact of his having rebel women in his house.

Dr. ED. STANLEY is an allopathic physician of Sandusky, and a strong Copperhead. He was connected some time since with a scheme for procuring quinine for the use of the rebel army. His associate in the affair was sent to Fort Lafayette on its being discovered.

J. B. MERRICK is a builder, and a strong McClellan Democrat.

J. M. BROWN, another strong McClellan Democrat, was Postmaster under BUCHANAN.

F. ROSENTHAL is a Jew, who settled as a clothing dealer in Sandusky, about two years since, claiming to have been driven out of Richmond for Union sentiments. He is an outspoken Copperhead.

Col. HILL, commanding the post, yesterday telegraphed down to Cleveland for the officials of the United States Court, and this morning, United States Marshal HILL, United States District Attorney PAINE, and United States Commissioner WHITE will go over to the Island.

The Buffalo *Express* says:

"Capt. ORR, commanding the *Island Queen*, is a man who bears the very highest reputation for veracity. In his statement he says that during his conversation with the pirate Captain, he was asked his name, place of birth, and who he was going to vote for. He replied that if he had his life spared, he should vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The pirate asked him what chance there was for MCCLELLAN. He said 'very little;' to which the pirate replied, *he was afraid there was but little.*

Capt. ORR thinks he was kept on board to pilot the rebels into Sandusky in the night. He says the pirates were heavily armed, each man having two new heavy revolvers, a hatchet and bowie knives. They had also grappling irons, with which to make fast to and board vessels. Their commander was an Englishman, a thorough sailor, and having all the qualifications of a commander. He was reported to have been a British naval officer.

Several of the men engaged in the capture of the steamers were recognized by the officers, crew and passengers. Some of them had lived in and around Sandusky. One was from Toledo and another from Chicago. One, an Irishman, has been engaged in peddling sewing machines around the surrounding country, and on the Islands.

Cole had been posted by his spies and Copperhead associates with full information with regard to everything required for the success of the enterprise. He knew all the soundings of the Bay, the number and description of boats around it, the nature of the coast, and every minutiæ in regaed to the rebel prison and the Michigan.

The Negroes in Louisiana.

INTERESTING REPORT BY SUPERINTENDENT T. W. CONWAY.

We have received a highly interesting report from Superintendent T. W. CONWAY, detailing the condition of the negroes under his charge. He details their state as it existed last year, and then proceeds to discuss:

THE PROGRESS MADE.

1. *In Education.*—From eight schools at the commencement of the year—established in this city—under the Commission of Enrollment, the Freedmen now have sixty schools in the Department, under the Board of Education appointed under General Order No. 38. With eight thousand scholars, and more than one hundred teachers, the great work of elevating these people progresses encouragingly.

2. *As to the Courts.*—From being treated as slaves, they are now treated in all the courts exactly the same as white persons; and with the new State Constitution as their foundation, they can *demand* protection and justice *in any court in the Department.*

This office was thronged every day with poor Freedmen, who begged justice at our hands, because they could not get it in the courts, and because they were sufferers from Rebel malignity and cruelty. There were, in those dark days, an average of forty persons daily who applied for a redress of grievances, because they could get redress no where else. At present their grievances are attended to in the courts, and we have scarcely a daily average of half-a-dozen applicants, and these are often sent to the courts for adjudication.

Even before the adoption of the Constitution, as soon as Gov. HAHN dismissed some of the judges, in accordance with your proclamation announcing slavery abolished, we had secured an encouraging degree of justice for them in the courts.

3. *Benefits of the Labor Order.*—They have derived marvelous benefits from the execution of the labor order. While it has been strict and even severe upon them, in keeping them in their places of employment, and in closely regulating their conduct, it has also bound the planters, and compelled them to give to the laborer all the benefits prescribed in it.

4. *Their Treatment on the Plantations.*—There have been many outrages committed upon the freedmen by the employers thus far during the year. The fact is traceable in part to the old iniquity derived from Slavery, of which many of them are full, and, in part, to the recklessness of some of the Provost-Marshals. That such would be the case was a matter to be expected. But neither the planters nor the Provost-Marshals have been allowed to go unpunished. The Order itself requires that they both be punished when necessary. In some cases the laborers have all been taken away from service with such cruel employers, and the Provost-Marshals have been dismissed. When Col. HANKS had the charge of this office, I have known him to remove the laborers from the plantations where they were the sufferers of the planter's cruelty, to other plantations, and with better men, where they could enjoy the protection and benefits prescribed in the Order. The same rule is now adopted by me. I have visited many of the plantations, and from much experience and careful inquiry, I am convinced that the laborers are generally paid what is allowed them by the terms of the order, and in many cases I have asked them whether they felt contented, and ascertained that as a rule they are not only contented, but improved socially and morally. The planters are watched so strictly that they are very careful to obey and carry out the order under which they hire their laborers, or so much of it as applies to them. Many of them know that it is to their interest to use their hands well, for the reason that by so doing they will secure their services another year, and this consideration is of great benefit.

5. *Troubles from themselves, and their Punishment.*—There are often serious troubles in the operation of the order, growing out of the perversity and wickednss of some of the freedmen themselves. They are often insubordinate, vicious and obstinate in their disposition to do wrong. These, so far as they came under my direct management, are corrected in the manner prescribed in the order, namely, sent to the Government works, to labor without pay, or otherwise subjected to similar punishments to those used in the army and navy, *with due allowance for their ignorance, the result of the diabolical system from which they have emerged.*

6. *Their Number and Wages.*—There are of these freedmen now upon my books and upon the records in this office, the names of about thirty-five thousand who are employed upon plantations. About one-fourth of these are first-class hands, who, according to the terms of the Order, receive eight dollars per month, with board, clothing, medicine and medical attendance, schooling for children, and one acre of ground, worth, if used, to raise cotton, five hundred dollars, at present market prices. The wages paid to laborers are, as a whole, more remunerative than those which have ordinarily been paid to Northern farm hands who worked by the year.

There will be an average of about fifty dollars each due to these thirty-five thousand at the close of the year. There will be in addition to this, their little crop of cotton, corn, sugar, potatoes, &c. These will average, in maket value, more to each one than the amount of money due on wages. There are doubtless fifteen thousand, of whom no returns have been made to this office. These are scattered among small creole planters, who are too ignorant to make out rolls, or who speak a foreign tongue, and are thus not able to make them.

There are not far from fifty thousand, however, who are working for wages, whose children are being educated, and all of whom are being liberated from Slavery by the arms of the United States, under your command. There are about thirty thousand colored persons, including freedmen, and such as are known as "free born" persons, in this city, making in all within our lines, and benefitted by our educational and labor systems, about eighty thousand souls. Of those in this city, some are rich, and some are highly educated. Some are graduates of colleges in Europe and America, and occupy eminent positions in some of the professions. As a matter of course, our school and labor regulations have no application to them.

The number of persons at present fed, under that provision of the Government made for those commonly called "contrabands," and who are cared for by this office, is as follows:

On Industrial Farm, near Donaldsonville	353
Infirm Farm, Baton Rouge	458
At Colored Orphan Asylum	52
At Employment Depot	25
Total	858

Those on the Infirm Farm will place a crop of cotton in the hands of Government worth more money than it will cost the Government for the support of those on the three places for one year; so that while we are helping others, we place them in a condition to help themselves.

About five thousand men have been furnished through the records of this office to the recruiting officer for colored troops within the past month. The same number of recruits were never had to the Government at so small a cost. Two days after their services were called for, they were in readiness for the recruiting officer. As a general thing, they were glad to go into the army.

With so much improvement upon our present system as experience and the advancement we have already made will warrant, and with the exercise of philanthropy and practical common sense, we can reasonably hope to see ere long that such changes have been wrought as will impart to Louisiana some political, moral and social, as well as commercial benefits of which she never dreamed, but which, through fire and blood, she is called upon to witness; and furthermore, that here, where Slavery made its most dreadful marks, freedom, at the point of the Yankee bayonets, will leave imprints as full of promise and encouragement as that foul stain was full of "bruises, and putrifying sores," and of all the other abominations imaginable.

How to Capture Richmond.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—Yesterday being the day appointed by our worthy President to give thanks to the Almighty for our late victories, I think our thanks are also due to our brave soldiers in the field. I therefore beg you to forward inclosed $100 to Gen. GRANT, as a reward to the first men of our army who will unfurl the Stars and Stripes in the city of Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. GROSSMAYER,
274 Pennsylvania-avenue.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 12th inst., inclosing $100, has been received, and in accordance with your request, the inclosed, accompanied by your note, has been sent to Gen. GRANT, to be presented to the first men of our army who shall again "unfurl the Stars and Stripes in the City of Richmond."

Please accept the thanks of this department for your generous patriotism.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

N. GROSSMAYER, Esq., Washington, D. C.

PRIZE FIGHT PREVENTED.—A party of bruisers, residing in the Fifth Ward, made arrangements to fight at Sunnyside, Queens County, yesterday morning, but were prevented by the Forty-second Precinct Police, who watched the principals so closely that they were unable to leave.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 24, 1864.

$15,000	U. S. 6's, '81. R.	108½	100	Wyom. V. Coal	62
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	107¼	250	Erie R. Pref.	103
15,000	do	107⅛	800	H. Riv. R.	112
21,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20's. C.	110	100	do b30	113
10,000	do	109¾	150	do	112½
2,000	do	109¾	100	do s60	111½
6,000	U. S. 5s, '71. R.	100½	19	Sixth-Av. R.	110
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April	108½	1000	Reading R.	123
20,000	do	108¼	200	do s10	122¾
8,000	do	108	2500	do	122½
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cer.	94⅞	600	do	122⅞
70,000	do	94¾	600	do s10	122¼
1,000	Mo. State 6s	65¾	800	do	122½
2,000	do	66	300	do	122⅞
2,000	Cal. State 7s	145	15	Mich. Cen. R.	126½
100,000	O. & M. Cer.	36	100	do	126
30,000	do	35¾	50	do	125½
50,000	do	35½	25	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	90½
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	115	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	75
1,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M.		800	do	75¼
	Sk. Fd. B.	137	100	do s30	75
1,000	Clev. & P. 2d M.	108	20	Ill. C. R. Full S.	126
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	107¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. R. Sc.	123
1,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	93½	100	do	122½
65,000	Am. Gold	211	100	do s10	122¾
15,000	do	210¾	200	do	122¾
10,000	do s30	208	400	do s10	122½
10,000	do s60	205	200	do	122¾
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	64	100	do s10	123
100	do b10	64½	200	do	123
100	do b30	63¾	100	do	121¾
100	do b30	63½	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	117
100	do b15	63½	100	do	117¼
100	do b10	63	1500	do s30	117
300	do	63	2000	do	117¼
1000	do	62¾	800	do s30	117½
300	do b3	62⅞	1000	do	117½
1400	do	62½	1500	do s30	117⅞
200	do s60	62	500	do b3	118
350	Canton C.	32	2500	do	117¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	77¾	200	do s10	117⅞
300	do	77⅞	300	Chi. & N. W.	46½
200	Mariposa Min.	41½	100	do b30	46½
200	do s30	41½	200	do	48
1000	do	41½	300	do	47½
200	Atl. M. S. Co.	188½	200	do	47⅞
100	Pacific Mail	275	100	do s60	47
200	Consolidation Coal		1500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	81½
	Co. of Md.	65	600	do	81¼
300	N. Y. Central	119	100	do s30	81
200	do	118½	100	do b30	82
200	do	118¾	50	Clev. & Tol.	110
585	do	118	250	Chi. & R. I. R.	101½
100	do	118½	200	do b20	101½
400	Erie Railway	100¾	1300	do	101
100	do b30	100½	500	do	100¾
100	do b10	100½	100	do s60	100
200	do s10	100½	300	do b10	101½
100	do s30	100	25	Ch., B. & Quin.	120
700	do	100½	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	101
100	do	100	100	do b10	101
500	do s33	99¾	100	do	100¾
			550	do	100½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

10,000	U. S. Reg. B., '81.	107	300	Ill. Cen. R.	119¼
100	Erie R.	95	100	do c	119
100	do	96	100	do s3	119¼
800	do	95½	100	do c	119½
200	do s3	95½	200	do	119½
300	do c	95¼	200	do s30	119
200	do	95⅞	300	do	120
100	do s3	95¾	1800	Cleve. & Pitts.	115½
100	do b10	96	200	do s3	115½
200	do	95¾	400	do	115½
400	Hudson R. R.	108⅞	400	do s3	115
1000	do	109	1300	do	115
400	do c	109	100	Chi. & R. I. R. c	99
200	do c	109½	600	do	99
100	do s3	109⅞	200	do	99½
400	do s3	110	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	46
100	do	110	600	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	80
1400	Reading R.	118	100	do	81
300	do	118¼	500	P., F. W. & C.	99
100	do	118¾	200	do	98¾
600	do	119	100	do	98½
400	M. S. & N. I.	73	100	do	98½
200	do s3	73¼	400	do c	96
100	do	73½	100	do	98¼
300	do	73½	20,000	O. & M. Cer.	35
400	do	73¾	10,000	do c	35
200	Cum. Coal	61½	30,000	do	35¾
100	do	61½	2200	Mar. Min. Co.	40½
100	Quick. Min.	76	200	do	40½
300	do s3	76¼	300	do	40¼

SATURDAY, Sept. 24—P. M.

The excitement in the Gold-room was greatly increased to-day by the additional glorious news from the Shenandoah Valley. The fall in price since yesterday was at one time equal to 10 ℔ cent., making 20 ℔ cent. for two days. The lowest figures marked were 200@200¼ ℔ cent. in the height of the panic, from which there was a subsequent rally to 106@104½@103½ ℔ cent. The export of Gold by the mail steamers to-day amounts to $637,824, making for the whole week $1,288,551. This total is an advance of the shipment of last week, but the effect, so far as it was felt at all, was only to reduce the demand for Exchange, without exciting the slightest apprehension as to the supply of Gold from the public at the declining quotations. The same thing has repeatedly happened before on a falling Gold market. The price cannot be rallied by shipping the Gold abroad, as the very Exchange which the speculation creates is soon felt indirectly against the Gold-room.

At the Stock Exchange the excitement against the Railway list was renewed from yesterday, and after the adjournment of the morning Board (the only one on Saturday) there was a further precipitate fall on Erie Shares of *five per cent.* The other New-York and most of the Western Stocks participated in the panic, the prominent exception being Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The Miscellaneous Shares were also weak, while the Government Stocks and Treasury paper were fairly supported without reference to the price of Gold or the depression on the Railways.

At 3 o'clock on the Street both the Gold Market and the Railway list partially rallied from the extreme panic prices at noon. The following quotations were made as compared with 4 o'clock on Friday. Gold about 203¼ ℔ cent., but fluctuating every five or ten minutes:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	107	Mich. Southern	76½	74¼
U. S. 5-20's	110	109¾	Illinois Cen	124	119¾
N. Y. Central	120	115¼	Pittsburgh	116½	115
Erie	100⅞	96¾	Fort Wayne	102	99
Erie Preferred	103	102	Rock Island	103⅞	99¾
Hudson	113	109½	Reading	124½	119
Canton	31½	31	Quicksilver	78	77
Treas. Cer., new	94¾	94¾	Cum'land Coal	65	61½
Northwest	49½	48	Mariposa	42½	40¼
Ohio & M. Certfs	38¾	35½	N. West Pref.	82½	80¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	115	Commerce	105
Merchants'	110	Ocean	90
Mechanics'	113	American Exchange	117
Union	113	Bank of N. Amer.	106
America	130	Hanover	104
North River	105	Irving	103
Tradesman	113	Peoples'	162
National	108	Nassau	105
Merchants' Exchange	100	Park	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	114½	Chi. & N. W. Int. L'ds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con, '76	125	Del. L. & W. 1sts	115
Erie 2ds, '79	116	Del. L. & W. 2ds	115
Erie 3ds, '83	115	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	100
Mich. C. new 1sts '82	137	M. & P. Du Ch. 1sts	100
Pacific R. R.	65	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	114
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	107	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	85

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $9,134,892 91; for Customs, $132,000; payments, $4,481,804 34 on account of loan, $72,000; balance, $28,303,563 74.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Sept. 28	Boston	Liverpool	
City of London	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool	
Persia	Oct. 5	New-York	Liverpool	
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton	
City of Baltimore	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool	
Virginia	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool	
Asia	Oct. 12	Boston	Liverpool	
Washington	Oct. 12	New-York	Havre	
China	Oct. 19	New-York	Liverpool	
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton	
Erin	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool	
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool	

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Sept. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
City of Limerick	Sept. 17	Liverpool	Boston
Asia	Sept. 17	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	Sept. 21	Liverpool	New-York
China	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York
Kedar	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York
Europa	Oct. 1	Liverpool	Boston
Scotia	Oct. 8	Liverpool	New-York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York
Canada	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Boston

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Sept. 28	New-York	Havana
Guiding Star	Oct. 1	New-York	New-Orleans
Columbia	Oct. 5	New-York	Havana
Corsica	Oct. 10	New-York	*Havana

*Via Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 25, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest news from Gen. SHERIDAN is a dispatch dated at Woodstock on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, in which he says he cannot as yet give any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday. Our loss will be light. Gen. CROOK struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up, and advanced down their lines. PICKETT'S division of the Sixth Army Corps swung in, and joined CROOK. GETTY'S and WHEATON'S division took up the same movement, followed by the whole line, and, attacking beautifully, carried the works of the enemy. The General says he cannot at present give any estimate of prisoners, as he pushed on regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is sixteen. Gen TORBERT was ordered by Gen. SHERIDAN to push his cavalry down the Luray Valley, which, if promptly done, must produce very important results. Gen. SHERIDAN says there never was an army so badly routed. A despatch from Gen. STEVENSON, dated Harper's Ferry, Saturday morning, announces that two thousand Strasburgh prisoners reached Winchester Friday night. He also states that 1,600 of the prisoners captured on the 19th inst. near Winchester, arrived at Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, and that 1,600 more are yet to come. A later dispatch received from Gen. STEVENSON announces that 1,600 more prisoners, aptured at Strasburgh on the 22d, reached Winchester yesterday morning.

We have received the Richmond *Dispatch* of Sept. 22, which gives the first rebel account of EARLY'S defeat in the Valley, in the shape of an official dispatch from Gen. LEE to the rebel Secretary of War, in which he says that Gen. EARLY was attacked on Monday, and after fighting all day, was compelled to give way, and at night fell back upon Winchester, and subsequently upon Fisher's Hill. A defeat is admitted, with the loss of three guns, and Gens. RODES and GODWIN killed, and FITZ. LEE severely wounded. The *Dispatch* is decidedly sullen in its remarks.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated Sept. 23, says that deserters are very numerous. Thirty of the guard of one hundred, sent to Rough and Ready to receive citizens who went South under existing truce, have come into our lines. SHERMAN and HOOD are exchanging prisoners at Rough and Ready. It is understood that we get Maj.-Gen. STONEMAN for Brig.-Gen. GOVEN, taken at Jonesboro. Gov. BROWN has disbanded the militia.

GENERAL NEWS.

Influenced by the rapid fall in gold on Saturday, produce and merchandise were lightly dealt in at, in most instances, much lower prices. Flour fell off 50c. per bbl.; Wheat, nominally, 8c. @10c. and Corn 1c. per bushel; Cotton 5c.@10c.; Lard 1c.@2c.; Butter and Cheese 1c.@2c. ₩ lb.; Whisky 2c. ₩ gallon. Groceries, Dry Goods, Wool, Hides, Leather, Oils, Metals, Fruit and Spices were also cheaper and quite irregular. Very light freight engagements were reported, with 435 vessels of all classes in port. At the Produce Exchange the announcement of the fall in gold to 205½ toward the close of the business session, was received with a round of cheers, which, for a moment, drowned the noise of the sonorous gong.

In view of the fall of Atlanta, Gov. BONHAM, of South Carolina, has issued orders requiring persons liable to military service, to assemble at certain designated places for organization, and adds that the persons liable under this order include those between sixteen and seventy years of age, residents, aliens, exempts from Confederate service, between seventeen and sixty years of age, and all detailed persons who are not in some Confederate military organization.

Yesterday, says the Louisville *Journal* of the 22d, we examined an iron cell manufactured by Mr. MARTZ, manufacturer of safes, railings and other articles of iron, on Green-street, between Second and Third. The cell is strongly built, the the top, bottom, and three sides being solid sheets of iron, and the front closed by bars crossing each other at right angles and firmly rivited together. The dimensions are seven feet long, six feet wide, aud six and a half feet high. It was manufactured on an order sent from Nebraska City. It is a strong and elaborate piece of workmanship, and speaks of the enterprize of our manufacturers and the skill of our mechanics. While the agitated condition of the country requires a safe receptacle for desperate characters held as prisoners in transportation to different points, the cell will be placed on board a Government steamer plying up and down the Missouri river, and used for this purpose. We will wager that when once fairly caged in this modern dungeon, nary a prisoner will succeed in escaping from it.

One day last week the Postmaster at Baltimore telegraphed Postmaster-General BLAIR that a person in that city was selling postage-stamps under regular price. Orders were sent to arrest him. He proved to be one ALEXANDER DONNELLY, clerk in the Post-office. He was brought to Washington, and, on examination, turned State's evidence. The result was the setting of a trap, in the shape of marked letters, which caught B F. WILKINS, head of the bureau in the Post-office Department for receiving and accounting for returned or mutilated stamps. The amount of abstractions is reported all the way from $25,000 to $65,000. WILKINS and his accounts are undergoing an examination. His friends declare he is innocent, and the whole thing the trick of a personal enemy.

Gen. FISK left St. Joseph on Monday, to look after the guerrillas in the central counties of the State. The St. Joseph *Herald* says they are gathering there six or eight hundred strong. This estimate seems to be unreasonable.

A circular from General FRY'S office says: "The Navy Department having issued orders this day that substitutes will not be enlisted in the navy, except they be seamen or firemen, hereafter all substitutes, for enrolled or drafted men, with these exceptions, must be mustered into the army." Another circular from the same office says that a resident of a sub-district, out of the draft, may enlist as a substitute in another sub-district.

Advices from Charleston are that the rebel officers there, under fire, have become tired of their situation and have sent a message to the authorities in command at the city, asking them to inaugurate measures for an exchange of prisoners. It was thought an exchange would be brought about before long.

Bitter but Wholesome Medicine.

The news of a victory just now is a heavy blow and a great discouragement to our Copperhead brethren. Every gun fired to celebrate it sends a pang through the true Copperhead heart. Every flag waving in its honor is as smoke to their eyes. They groan over it as men in London or Richmond groan over it. To hear that but few friends of their neighbors and friends in the army have been killed or wounded, and many of the enemy, is for them the saddest tidings that can reach them, and what gives the draft most of its bitterness is that they have to pretend to like it. To swallow physic is hard, but to smack one's lips over it and pretend that it tastes like champagne or claret, is hardest of all, and yet this is what the unfortunate supporters of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN have to do just now.

As the news of victories is wormwood and gall to them, the men who win them, as might be expected, stink in their nostrils. They know perfectly well that if GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and FARRAGUT, go on winning battles, the chances of MCCLELLAN'S election will become in another month imperceptible. In other words, the success of the Union arms, the triumphs of the United States flag, and of the Federal Government, are the ruin of their cause. So that our victorious generals really occupy, in Copperhead eyes, very much the place of uncommonly eloquent orators who should stump the North with such success as to win thousands of supporters to the Union cause every day. It will be readily understood, therefore, that the feelings of a genuine Copperhead toward them at this moment are very much such as Satan is believed in Catholic countries to entertain toward holy water.

But what makes the position all the more disagreeable is, that while hating them in this intense way, he has to pretend to like them, to admire them, to glory in them. Fancy the feelings of "Old Nick" while sprinkling himself with holy water, and pretending to enjoy it!

Therefore, we beg of our readers, whenever they take up a Copperhead newspaper, and find in it articles laudatory of GRANT, or SHERMAN, or SHERIDAN, to read them with tenderness and charity; to remember what agony they have caused the writers, what groans each word of praise has wrung from them as they wrote it down, and what floods of bitterness have passed over their souls as they handed them to the printers. Their grief is not one which can fairly be called sacred, but it is human, and if not entitled to our sympathy or respect, it may at least deserve our pity. Two weeks ago they had to bespatter SHERMAN with their praise—had to pretend to be proud of his success, and to proclaim to all the world that he was just the kind of man that MCCLELLAN would delight to honor—SHERMAN, who of all generals in the army, has perhaps been the most thorough "radical" in his manner of prosecuting the war. Now, another victory has come, sinking their hearts still lower. And they have now to pretend to love and admire SHERIDON, though the recoil of his guns has knocked Copperheads at home, while the shot was striking down enemies in the field. We shall probably hear faint whispers during the coming week, that SHERIDAN was a man for whom MCCLELLAN always had a high esteem. that he wanted to have him for chief of his staff in 1862, but LINCOLN and STANTON would not let him, owing to Lincoln's insane hatred of the Young Soldier; that finally after WALLACES' battle at the Monocacy, LINCOLN insisted on having SHERIDAN put in command of the army of the Shenandoah, purely and simply in the hope that EARLY would defeat him and kill him; for such is the fiendish malignity of LINCOLN'S nature that he always puts his worst enemies in command of large armies, the way he did MCCLELLAN in 1861, and then leaves them to get on as best they can; and that, in short, poor SHERIDAN may win as many battles as he pleases, but his services will never be recognized till the dashing and impetuous MCCLELLAN gets into the White House. If there is anything that MCCLELLAN admires—they will say—it is such fights as SHERIDAN'S at Bunker Hill, where the whole army attacks suddenly and fiercely, follows the enemy up vigorously, and where the commanding General is himself on the field directing the movements, instead of selecting good ground to fall back to, away in the rear. Considering, in short, what joy SHERIDAN'S successes would give MCCLELLAN were he President, elected on the Chicago platform, and what rage and fury they throw LINCOLN into, the wonder is that SHERIDAN does not wait a month or two before winning them.

WHY IS IT?—When the news of SHERIDAN'S victory was posted on the bulletin board of the *Journal of Commerce*, the crowd, which gathered quickly around, broke out into hearty cheers for President LINCOLN. Why was this? Why was it that every one who supports him felt cheered and encouraged? Why was it that every Copperhead felt downhearted, and saw that the chances of his candidate's success were diminished? If there is anywhere any man who proposes to vote for MCCLELLAN and yet really wants to see the rebellion overthrown and the authority of the Government again recognized and obeyed everywhere, we wish he would ask himself honestly these questions, and see if he can find any other possible reason than that the election of MCCLELLAN would be favorable to the Confederate cause. The Richmond *Examiner* says: "Every defeat of LINCOLN'S forces, even holding them steadily at bay, inures to the advantage of MCCLELLAN." Other rebel authority to the same effect can be had in abundance; but it is not needed. Everyone here as well as in rebeldom feels that it is so. The cheers for President LINCOLN proclaimed that feeling; and whether he be elected or not, his supporters can pride themselves on this, that they have not belonged to a party who built their hopes of the success of their party flag upon the trailing of the flag of their country in the dust.

The Four Platforms of the Democracy.

Before the Convention at Chicago had proceeded to the business proper for which it had assembled, WASHINGTON HUNT, of this State, offered to the assembled delegates the outline of a platform, which was informally adopted by the Assembly, as embodying the essential views of the Democracy. Mr. HUNT asked the Convention to declare, "that in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and Constitution, *and insist on maintaining our national unity*," &c. The resolution thus accepted in open council, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and by that committee it was adopted, with the exception of the words we have italicized. "To insist on maintaining our national unity," was considered too decided an expression of loyal and resolute purpose. The committee, therefore, brought forth their platform with the objectionable passage erased, and the essential resolution of the platform was made into a milk-and-water declaration, "that in the future as in the past, *we* adhere," &c. This was simply changing the active transitive into the active intransitive. At the first blush, however, no one would notice the difference, Mr. HUNT himself, even if he might have certain vague notions of the duty of making some positive declaration for the Union, would hardly discover, on the spur of the moment, that there was any essential difference between one party adhering to a given compact itself, and compelling another party to adhere to that compact as well. Be this as it may, whatever Mr. HUNT or those who most loudly professed adhesion to the Union at Chicago, thought, they accepted the change made by the VALLANDIGHAMS and other members of the committee on resolutions, at one grand bolt, and made no bones of it. Yet, VALLANDIGHAM got all he wanted when he proposed that the Democracy of the North should themselves "adhere" to the old Union covenants, instead of seeking to "*insist on maintaining* the national unity."

When, however, it was found that the country was unprepared for this wholesale surrender of the principle of "national unity;" and when the fall of Atlanta, and the surrender of Fort Morgan, began to proclaim anew in trumpet tones the steady and triumphant march of the national arms, it was deemed wise to have another revised version of the party creed brought out. With this view, the MCCLELLAN platform was got up to the same order as the WASHINGTON HUNT resolution, and the champion of the party was instructed specially to "insist on maintaining our national unity." "The Union," says the MCCLELLAN letter of acceptance, "must be preserved at all hazards."

To "ratify" these various declarations, and reduce them to a consistent whole was the business of Saturday evening last. Our readers will have seen how the job was done. A genuine specimen brick from this new structure will be found in a comparison of the resolutions which relate to the further carrying on of the war, and to the merit which properly belongs to the National army. The second resolution declares that the war as now prosecuted, "*is for the subjugation of the people of the several States*" —not merely for the subjugation of the rebels of the South, but of "the several States," North as well as South. This is what our soldiers are doing. This is what SEDGWICK, and LYON, and BAKER, and KEARNEY, and MCPHERSON died for. This is what FARRAGUT, and GRANT, and SHERMAN, and HANCOCK, and SHERIDAN are fighting for—the subjugation of the various independent States. Still, inglorious, barbarous and horrible as the work may be, the party proceeds to thank the soldiers of the Union for their active participation in it. Says the fifth resolution of this new series: "That to our brave soldiers in the field we tender our warmest sympathies, that *we suffer keenly with them in every reverse, and rejoice with them in every victory.*"

Need we point out what a flagrant insult to the army such resolutions as these contain? If the army is fighting for the object here imputed to it, this affectation of suffering with that army in its reverses, and rejoicing in its victories, becomes an arrant mockery, such as can only invite the scorn and contempt of every loyal soldier in the national service. The Union-square platform, framed and patched together for the benefit of those who professed to be estranged by that of MCCLELLAN, has, however, one merit over its predecessors. The clumsy way in which it is jointed together shows that the peace men had it, and have it now from this day out, practically their own way. The candidate of the party, and whatever principles he affected to possess, are effectually disposed of in these resolutions which proclaim the war for the Union an atrocious crime.

Rebel Resources.

The Baltimore correspondent of the *World*, "Druid," feels that it is important in some way to break the force of what Gen. GRANT has written about the exhaustion of the rebel resources. He feels that if that statement is accepted as correct, the chances of helping the rebel cause by the election of a President on the platform of a cessation of hostilities, are at once very much weakened. And so he comes to the rescue with a statement about the number of men yet in reserve in JEFF. DAVIS' dominions, which we think would astound that worthy, if he were to see it. If "Druid" could only make his figures true, he might claim any reward which it was in the power of King Cotton to grant.

This sympathizer with rebellion declares, and gives columns of figures to show that the rebels now have about 200,000 men in arms, and that they have a reserve force to draw upon amounting to 984,000 men. We shall not go over his figures. Their falsity and absurdity would be easily demonstrated from facts patent to everybody. But we will call two witnesses against him, whose testimony even he can hardly call in question. He will hardly have the impudence to claim better knowledge for himself, on this point, than is possessed by the Richmond papers. Nor can he claim that those papers have stated their strength at less than what they knew it was. There has been no instance, to our knowledge, of errors committed by them on that side of the account, though there have been plenty of overstatements.

The Richmond *Dispatch* in a recent article urges the necessity of their "calling out the reserves," as it says, to reinforce LEE and HOOD. These "reserves" turn out to be composed of four classes, as follows: 1. The officials of the States. 2. The men specially detailed. 3. The deserters; and 4. Conscripts who have not been seized in some of the counties occupied by Federal forces The number of the first class the article puts at 32,000. The numbers of the last two classes are not given, but a subsequent article, indorsed by another article in the *Examiner*, says that there are 114,000 men detailed as farmers, besides other mechanical details, the farmers being "men between 45 and 50," who "are fathers and grandfathers," and who "have the wives, widows and children of their sons and sons-in-law on their hands and hearts." The statement that it is necessary to force such classes of men into the army is proof enough of itself that "Druids' " 984,000 reserves are mainly "men in buckram."

We want no better proof of the extreme straits into which the rebels are brought than these admissions from the Richmond Press. And we advise any one who is faint-hearted about the prospects of our success, to look round upon our streets, swarming with able-bodied citizens, to go over all the Northern States, and see how everywhere there are rolling crowds of stalwart men, and consider what it would be if we had left, over all the States, only 114,000 farmers, and these men who had been specially detailed for that duty and were over 45 years old—let them consider how far we are from that condition when we should be compelled to force into the army every official under our State Governments. If the Copperheads complain now about the draft, what on earth would they do, if we proposed thus to stop the action of all the State Governments and leave only the Federal Government to do the business of both?

If any man, after thinking of these things and seeing how wonderful is the difference between our situation and that of the rebels, is still desirous of giving up, stopping hostilities and commencing to negotiate, there is little use of arguing with him. The opinion would not depart from him though he were "brayed in a mortar among wheat with a pestle."

European Complications.

The danger of a general European war has by no means passed away. The conflict for the Duchies has indeed been suspended, in order that diplomacy might have a chance of settling the matter, but, though the members of the Vienna Conference have succeeded in arranging the preliminaries of a treaty, it is still very doubtful whether they will be able to bring about the establishment of a perfect peace.

There are, it seems, two very important questions on which the belligerents cannot be induced to agree—the frontier question and the financial question. In relation to the latter, the allies are evidently determined to impose hard terms on Denmark, while as regards the former, the Danes are charged with having broached new pretensions, and thown fresh obstacles in the way of the negotiations. This sudden change of base, on the part of the Copenhagen Government has roused the suspicion of the German Press. "Denmark," says a Vienna journal, "would never have dared to raise these objections or threatened to have abandoned the clauses stipulated in the preliminaries, if she were not backed by the three great Powers." So far as one of those Powers is concerned, the suspicion of the Austrian *redacteur* is certainly not well founded. Judging from the recent coquettings of the Emperor NAPOLEON with the Prussian monarch, it is not at all probable that France has been secretly abetting the obstinacy of Denmark; but it is quite likely that England and Russia have been doing so. England, be it remembered, does not sympathize a whit less with Denmark now than she did when Earl RUSSELL was menacing Germany with war, and could she then have obtained the coöperation of the French; it may be taken for granted that a Prussian or an Austrian soldier would never have crossed the Eider. France, however, was not disposed to aid England in the enterprise, and so all idea of entering on it single-handed was abandoned by her. At that time the great Eastern potentate was not in a condition to espouse the cause of Denmark. But circumstances alter cases. The Polish insurrection is at length crushed; the heir to the Russian throne is about to wed a Danish princess; the relations between the little Cimbrian realm and its Titanic neighbor are becoming more amicable and intimate, and if the coöperation, which the Czar was neither able nor inclined to afford England at the outbreak of the conflict, is at present at her disposal, why should we wonder? It seems, then, exceedingly probable that the unlooked-for change in the tone and attitude of the Danish plenipotentiary has been occasioned, as the German papers surmise, by secret assurances from the Courts of London and St. Petersburgh that they will not allow Denmark to be utterly prostrated. How far the Powers in question mean to go in sustaining their *protégé* is not quite clear. The Vienna journal already quoted from, asserts that the sole object of their intrigues is to paralyze the work of peace, in order to save Schleswig, at all events, to Denmark. But Austria and Prussia cannot now consent to relinquish Teutonic Schleswig to Denmark without dishonor, and if the Copenhagen Cabinet, at the instigation of its patrons, refuses to recede from its new position, then peace becomes impossible, and instead of a revival of the petty conflict in the Duchies, we shall have a great European war, in which the naval might of England and the military strength of Russia will be arrayed on the side of the Danes and King CHRISTIAN.

The Case of the Georgia.

We fear that Mr. BATES, the purchaser of the *Georgia*, has made a bad investment of the $80,000 which he paid for the ex-pirate. His attempt to obtain the intervention of the British Government is indeed proof that, whatever may have been his original opinion on the subject, he now entertains grave doubts himself touching the validity of the sale. On the merits of his case, however, be they ever so questionable, the gentleman will have to take his stand, for his application to Earl RUSSELL has been in vain. The British Foreign Secretary will have nothing to do with the matter, but coolly informs the applicant that "the case of the *Georgia* must go before the Prize Court in the United States," and that he "must be prepared to defend" his "interest therein." The party to the suit then will be JAMES BATES, ship-broker, of Liverpool, not the British Government. But what will be the nature of the bill of indictment which Mr. BATES will bring against the Republic of the United States? Why, that on a certain day, which, of course, will be specified, the American frigate *Niagara* seized the British merchantman *Georgia* off the port of Lisbon, notwithstanding that said vessel was, at the time, sailing under the British flag, possessed of a *bona fide* British register, the property of a natural-born British subject and engaged in lawful traffic. On which grounds the plaintiff will demand not only the restitution of the vessel, but even compensation for damages sustained. Well, Count BENTINCK, of Kniphausen, advanced similar charges, and made similar claims in the case of the ex-Dutch frigate *Minerva*, yet Lord STOWELL refused to countenance them, and we suspect that, for similar reasons, the charges and claims of Mr. BATES' *quoad* the *Georgia* will fare no better.

Nor will the case of the *Minerva* be the only stumbling block in the way of Mr. BATES. The Queen's proclamation, if our memory does not deceive us, forbids the entrance of the vessels of either belligerent into any British port for the purpose of equipping, refitting, &c. Now it will be rather difficult for BATES' counsel to convince the Prize Court that *dismantling and selling* do not come under the category of *et ceteras*, as well as other questionable acts, and if the judge should decide that *dismantling and selling* are no less contrary to the spirit and object of Her Majesty's Proclamation than "equipping and refitting," what will Mr. BATES' British register or British birth avail him in the matter? But we have over stated the case here against the luckless purchaser of the *Georgia*. Desperate though his chance of success seems, still there remains, perhaps, for him one loop-hole of escape. It is rumored that the *Georgia* was never really a Confederate vessel at all, because that at the time of her sale to the rebels her register was not altered. Now, if this be so, her first sale was equally invalid as her last, and she is yet, and has been throughout, a *British* ship. How far the confirmation of this rumor would go toward turning the scale in favor of BATES, it belongs to the Boston Prize Court to determine. But if it should determine that the vessel has been always a British ship, and, on that ground, should order her restitution to BATES, it would place the British Government in an awkward predicament. For would not such a decision be in effect a declaration that one of the privateers engaged in the destruction of American vessels and American merchandise was *de jure* an English ship, and that for the injury done to our commerce and commercial marine by said depredator, the British Government was liable to indemnify us?

Prince Couza as a Patriot.

A little while ago the Moldau-Wallachian Hospodar was known only as a turbulent and insubordinate feudatory of the Porte, as a spoliator of Monks and monastic establishments—now he appears in a new *rolé*—now he figures as patriot, liberator, and champion of the oppressed. The present Czar has acquired immortal fame by the emancipation of twenty millions of Sclavonic serfs. Why should not Prince COUZA imitate, at an humble distance, his great contemporary, and break the bonds of his Roumanian peasants? Well, so he has, and has just issued a proclamation declaratory of their freedom. In this instrument, which is in the form of an address to his people, the Prince assures the Moldau-Wallachian cultivators that forced labor is abolished forever in both provinces. "From this day," says he, "you are free proprietors in the places you inhabit, within the limit prescribed by existing laws....From this day you are masters of your arms, you have a portion of land which is your own property, and you have a country to love and defend." The boon is, beyond doubt, of a most precious nature, and will, of course, be duly estimated by its recipients. But though the Hospodar deserves much credit for having carried out this great reform, and may, as the concocter and accomplisher of it, have as fair a claim to the title of patriot as some others who are in the enjoyment thereof, still it is rather questionable whether he was solely moved to undertake the work of amelioration by commiseration for the lot of the peasant. ALEXANDER JOHN was a politician ere he became a philanthropist. The paramount object of his life has been to emancipate himself and his principalities from dependence on the Sultan. The hour for striking the blow has not yet indeed arrived, but, in the meantime, what better way could the Hospodar have gone about making preparation for the contemplated struggle than by conferring privileges on the mass of his subjects, which have led them to regard him as a benefactor and father, and have endeared to them his person and his cause? An insurrection, with the people disaffected, or apathetic, and sustained merely by a hireling force, would overwhelm himself and his adherents with destruction, but an insurrection, supported by a people, ardent, enthusiastic, and ready to shed their blood in vindication of their right to autonomy and liberty, no power, at the disposal of the Moslem, could suppress. Taking into account then the ambitious aspiration of COUZA, and the evident interest that he has in strengthening his influence with the Romaniam Democracy, is it not perfectly allowable to assume that his measure of emancipation was as much the offspring of policy as of philanthropy? Throughout the management of the whole matter, in fact, the Prince has displayed a tact and astuteness which would have done credit to a veteran diplomatist. During his visit to Constantinople, he so wormed himself into the good graces of the Sultan, and so won on his enemies in the conference, that, though he was summoned to the capital as a criminal to answer for his misdeeds, he yet triumphed over his accusers, and obtained, both from his Suzerain and the representatives of the guaranteeing powers, full permission to carry out his project of amelioration. Vasily, the Moldau-Wallachian Hospodar is a "smart man."

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HOOKER—This war-worn veteran is enjoying the hospitality of quite a number of our leading citizens. He is at present spending two or three days at the country seat of R. B. MINTURN, Esq., in New-Jersey. On Friday, the General made a short visit to a personal friend at Peekskill, on the Hudson, and during the evening was the recipient of a very flattering ovation from the people, in the shape of a salute, serenade and illumination of fireworks, which drew forth from him one of his characteristic and happiest speeches. The people of Peekskill fully showed their appreciation of the General's efficient services. Gov ANDREW and Senator WILSON have tendered him an invitation to attend the great meeting at Faneuil Hall in Boston, on Friday, but it is not yet accepted.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 24.

FROM THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Commodore PARKER, of the Potomac flotilla, communicates the following to the Secretary of the Navy:

"On the night of the 16th one of the boats of the United States steamer *Currituck*, while in search of blockade runners at the mouth of the Yeomico River, was fired into from the shore. WM. KING, captain of the hold, was instantly killed, and GEORGE H. MCNEIL, landsman, severely wounded. The fire was promptly returned from the boats, and the *Currituck*. Acting Ensign NELSON, who commanded the boats, reports that a shell exploded in the midst of the rhore party."

PRISONERS AT POINT LOOKOUT.

There are now about 6,500 prisoners confined at Point Lookout, Md. Twenty refugees crossed the river from the Virginia shore, and succeeded in reaching that place. Some of them are from Richmond, and say the news of EARLY'S first defeat had reached there and caused the greatest consternation and alarm.

WILL NOT CREDIT THE NEWS.

The rebel officers brought to Washington to-day from Point Lookout to be transferred to Northern prisons, will not believe that SHERIDAN has achieved victories in the Shenandoah Valley, as proclaimed in official dispatches.

SHERIDAN'S GALLANT SOLDIERS TO BE PAID UP.

Six paymasters, under a heavy escort, started for SHERIDAN'S army this morning, to pay off the troops of that command. They take a large amount of money with them, but have ample military protection.

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Warrants to complete the payments to the army and navy to date, have been signed by Secretary FESSENDEN. The entire armies of the United States will, therefore, receive payment in full as soon as the paymasters can arrange the details. There are no suspended requisitions in the Treasury, other than those awaiting rearrangement by order of the proper authorities.

Nevada Territory.

From Capt. WM. ALPHEUS SMITH, one of the Pioneers of the Reese River Country, who is now in this City, we have an interesting account of the settlement and progress of this new mining region, situated in Nevada Territory, about one hundred and sixty miles east of Washoe, immediately on the Overland Road. Although but about eighteen months has elapsed since attention was first attracted to this point, it now contains over 10,000 inhabitants, while the City of Austin boasts about 3,000 population. The mines are being rapidly and successfully developed, the ore in the majority of cases paying from $200 to $500 per ton, worked by the ordinary mill process. There are some dozen fine mills in operation, and a number in course of erection.

One of Fremont's Supporters Withdraws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one who signed the Radical call for the Cleveland Convention, I beg to withdraw my name from the same, as I see by supporting Gen. FREMONT I shall be giving, indirectly, aid and comfort to the enemies of freedom. Henceforth I shall earnestly support LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

I was present at the pro-slavery Democratic meeting on Saturday night, and from the conversations I overheard among the supporters of MCCLELLAN, I was forced to the conclusion that no loyal man could afford to throw away his vote for any personal considerations, when by so doing he will assist a disloyal party into power. Standing near the "Spingler House," a group of well-dressed men were canvassing the merits of their candidate, when one of them said: "I shall vote and work for MCCLELLAN, but if I had my own choice I would prefer voting for Gen. ROSS, E. LEE." Not one of his friends reproved the traitorous utterance. After that I went away, knowing my duty to my country. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES A. LANE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1864.

The Maine Election.

From the Lewiston Journal, Sept. 23.

The returns of our late State election are so near full, that we may post the books with tolerable accuracy. So far as ascertained the vote stands for CONY 54,868, HOWARD 39,706. CONY'S majority 15,162. The towns to come in, last year gave CONY 8,416, and BRADBURY 5,590. Assuming that they have voted this year as they did last, the total vote would stand as follows:

Samuel Cony	63,284
Joseph Howard	45,296
Union Majority	17,988

Union majority last year 17,646. An increase of a Union majority last year. Conservative over 300 over the majority of last year. Considering, however, that the aggregate vote this year is only 108,580, against 119,026 last year, the Union majority now is proportionally increased nearly 2,000. Come to add to our home majority that which will be given in November by the soldiers for Governor, &c., the Union majority in the State will not be less than 25,000. This is glory enough for the Dirigo State.

The Soldier's Protest.

Say, boys, do you hear what the plotters are doing,
While gladly our life-blood outpours in the strife?
Do you see with what art their vile snares they are strewing,
To strangle and barter the national life?
They tell us that now, while our arms are prevailing,
And victory crowns them o'er land and o'er sea,
Our glorious banners in dust must be trailing,
To bend before traitors a suppliant knee!

'Tis *now*, when encircled by fire and thunder,
Brave GRANT Richmond holds in his firm grip of steel,
When SHERMAN has scattered their legions asunder,
And gallant "Old Seadog" has throttled Mobile;
'Tis *now* that peacemongers our holy endeavor
Would render, by "armistice", worthless and vain,
When *one* final blow can demolish forever
The treacherous foe, ne'er to rally again!

They try to persuade us, with flattering stories,
That all we have suffered till now is for nought;
They tarnish the list of our hard-gotten glories
By saying: for *faction* we bled and we fought;
Upholding the fiends who, to be our masters,
Have filled our country with wailing and blood,
They brand us with *murder*, who, through all disasters,
For Country and Freedom have dauntlessly stood.

Oh! boys, is it thus that our comrades, now sleeping,
Should have their bright glory to mockery turned?
Or thus that the loved ones we left at home, weeping,
Should see us insulted, derided and spurned?
Shall minions of despots this dear land dissever,
And see it go down to an ignoble grave?
Must all its bright destinies perish forever,
That tyrants may get a new grasp on the slave?

No, no—all their insults and flattery disdaining—
No treason shall woo us—from South or from North;
By Heaven! we swear, while a traitor's remaining,
The red field of battle shall see us go forth!
Our honest right arms to the nation we tender,
To follow wherever brave GRANT leads the fight.
Then cheers for ABE LINCOLN—the nation's defender
Hurrah! for our COUNTRY, for FREEDOM and RIGHT!

J. R. H.

CITY POINT, Va., Sept. 8, 1864.

THE FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

A Record of Its Services.

The Fourth New-York State Volunteer Cavalry was raised and mustered into service as a regiment on the 27th of August, 1861. It entered the field early in September of that year, under command of Col. C. DICKEL, who remained in command until June, 1862. He was succeeded in September, 1862, by Col. Count LOUIS PALMA DI CESNOLA, at present commanding Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, to which his regiment is attached.

The regiment has never been a day absent from the scene of active operations; has served with credit under FREMONT, ROSECRANS, SIGEL, POPE, STONEMAN, &c., as the many flattering enconiums bestowed on it by these commanders can testify.

Starting with a numerical strength of seven hundred men, and having added to it at various times from nine hundred to one thousand recruits—it can now scarcely muster more than one hundred men for active duty; the deficiency being accounted for by loss in action, death from wounds, &c. Three-fourths of the men now present are reënlisted veterans. The regiment has performed much arduous and hazardous service, scouting and reconnoitering, being invariably successful, and seldom suffering any loss. At Strasburgh, Va., on 1st June, 1862, a small portion charged on the rear guard of "STONEWALL" JACKSON's retreating army—comprising Fourth Virginia ("Blackhorse") and other cavalry, and caused a vigorous stampede, which horses and men were too exhausted to follow up. At Cross Keyes, Va., the regiment opened the battle in skirmishing order, and rendered itself conspicuous by its determined resistance to several charges made on SCHERMER's Battery by the rebel forces; a resistance which was successful in saving the battery from capture, besides inflicting severe chastisement on the enemy, and killing the rebel Gen. ASHBY. Continuing with the army during POPE's retreat, the regiment performed meritorious service by bringing up the rear, destroying bridges, &c., in the face of the enemy's advance, and having several severe skirmishes.

At Manassas, (Bull Run,) and cooperating with the First Michigan Cavalry, the only cavalry charge during the battle was made, under the direction of the late Gen. JOHN BUFORD, and was successful in checking the enemy's advance and saving many thousands from being captured.

At Kelly's Ford, on the 17th of March, 1863, much credit was awarded to the regiment for its conspicuous gallantry. At Aldie, on 17th June, while a portion of our cavalry was being driven back and nearly captured, the regiment arrived on the scene of conflict, and by a gallant charge, turned apparent defeat into a glorious victory for our arms, completely routing the enemy and cutting off nearly 100 men, with a battle-flag, all of whom surrendered and fell into the hands of the First Massachusetts Cavalry. In the engagement Col. DE CESNOLA was captured, after his horse had been shot under him. He was immured in Libby Prison for ten months.

Following the retreating enemy to Middleburgh and Upperville, the regiment made several charges, in one of which, at the latter place, Gen. KILPATRICK was rescued from the enemy's hands by a squadron led by the late Capt. MANN, after being abandoned by the regiment with which he (Gen. KILPATRICK) had charged.

On Sept. 16, after chasing the enemy from Brandy Station across the Rapidan, and while a portion of the regiment was on picket, near Raccoon Ford, twenty-four men were captured by the enemy, who surrounded the small force at that point. This could not have occurred but for the careless and ignorant way in which the line of pickets was formed. For this disaster, however, and *before any official report had been made*, and under the impression that a *whole squadron* had been captured, the regiment was prohibited by Gen. PLEASANTON from carrying the regimental colors. That this was an act of great injustice, every officer and man in the brigade was convinced, and repeated efforts were made to have a court of inquiry on the matter, so as to have the blame, if any, put on the proper party. It was granted, but never convened. A full statement of the circumstances to the Secretary of War resulted in the tardy justice of having the order rescinded on Jan. 6, 1864.

At Trevilian's Station, on the 11th and 12th of June, the regiment was engaged in the hottest part of the fight, losing heavily in officers and men, but taking upward of 100 prisoners, arms, equipments, &c. On the 11th, after driving the enemy for nearly three miles, a portion of the regiment charged and recaptured Trevilian's, after Gen. CUSTER had been forced to fall back, holding the position until reinforced.

On the 29th of July the regiment, detached on a reconnoissance, reached White's Tavern, four miles from Richmond, and was several times cut off from the brigade, but by careful manœuvreing escaped without the loss of a man, and brought in several prisoners. At White Post, near Newtown, on 11th August, the regiment again opened the fight, and stubbornly contested the advance of the enemy for five hours, until reinforcements arrived. At Front Royal, on 16th August, the regiment (numbering 150 men) charged a regiment of WICKHAM's brigade, which was dividing our skirmishers, capturing in the charge the veteran battle-flag of the Third Virginia cavalry, besides many prisoners. A series of charges were made, in concert with the Sixth New-York Cavalry, on COBB's Legion of Infantry, resulting in the capture of their battle-flag, and from 200 to 300 prisoners.

The prisoners credited to the regiment in this one engagement were 12 officers and 119 men, and altogether it has captured during its term of service 1,127 prisoners.

The Regiment has participated in the following battles, and its meritorious conduct has been productive of many flattering enconiums from the different Generals under which it has served:

1862—Harrisonburgh, June 6.
Cross Keyes, June 8.
Port Republic, June 9.
Slaughter Mountain, Aug. 9.
Mannasses, Aug. 29 and 30.
Berryville, Dec. 2.
1863—Kelly's Ford, March 17.
Chancellorsville, May 3 and 4.
Beverly Ford, June 9.
1864—Aldie, June 17.
Middling, June 19.
Upperville, June 21.
Gettysburgh, July 3.
Brandy Station, Sept. 14.
Morton's Ford, &c., Oct. 11.
Bedle Station, Oct. 26.
Oak Hill, Nov. 3.
Roberston's Tavern, Nov. 29.
Mine Run, Nov. 30.
1864—Barnett's Ford, Jan. 29.
Piney Grove Church, May 8.
Trevillian's Station, June 11 and 12.
Deep Bottom, (White's Tavern,) July 29.
White Post, Aug. 11.
Cedarville, Aug. 16.
Kearneysville and Shepherdstown, Aug. 25.
Smithfield, Aug. 28.

And in the following skirmishes:

1861—Annandale, Dec. 2.
1862—Rappahannock Station, March 29.
Franklin, March 28.
Strasburgh, June 1.
Rapidan River, Aug. 12.
White Sulphur Springs, Aug. 26.
Salem, Aug. 28.
Fairfax Court-house, Sept. 2.
1863—Stoneman's Raid, May.
Rapidan Station, May 1.
Jones Cross Roads, July 11.
Culpepper Court-house, Sept. 13.
Brandy Station, Oct. 12.
Oak Shades Church, Nov. 15.
1864—Kilpatrick Expedition, April 30.
Jones' Bridge (Chickahominy,) June 23.
Berryville, Aug. 21.
Smithfield, Aug. 27.

The Advantage of Ocean Telegraphing.

The history of the first attempt to construct and submerge a deep sea line of telegraph between England and America is a highly interesting one, and by no means devoid of instruction. However brief the triumph, it established a momentous fact, as eternal as the great Atlantic itself, that beneath its tempestous billows there was laid once upon a time a way for the "lightning of thunder." However heavy the expenditure, the sacrifice and the dissipated hopes, the Atlantic cable was nevertheless the pioneer in whose gigantic stride others have followed, and will again follow, until success shall have crowned the noble and glorious effort.

As an illustration of some of the practical and important services which a system of ocean telegraphy is capable of rendering in cases of emergency, the following interesting statement, made in evidence before the Government Telegraph Committee, will serve to exemplify. It is the evidence of Mr. SAWARD, the indefatigable Secretary of the Atlantic Company: "During the Indian rebellion it had been expected that it would have been necessary to recall further troops into England for the purpose of sending them to India; amongst others, an order had been sent to Montreal and Halifax respectively, for the Thirty-second and Sixty-ninth Regiments to come home. The order was a written one. The state of affairs in India meanwhile took a more favorable turn, and the War Department considered that it was no longer necessary that those troops should return; in consequence of which two messages were sent through the Atlantic Telegraph Company's cable, one to Montreal and one to Halifax, giving orders to the commanding officers at those places not to send home those regiments. In answer to the remaining part of your question (Mr. VARLEY's) as to the expense saved, of course it would involve the expense of ships to bring those troops home, and subsequently ships to return them to the same place again. The outlay for that purpose certainly could not be estimated at much less than £40,000 or £50,000. Mr. NEWALL, the eminent telegraph contractor, in his evidence further exemplifies the benefit, by repeating a statement made to him by the late Lord LYONS, 'that in his (Lord LYONS') opinion the telegraph cable between Varna and Balaklava lessened the duration of the war by two or three months by affording the means of rapid communication with the Crimea.'

We have thus on record that in two cases of great emergency ocean telegraphy was the means of saving the public a large amount of treasure, and tended materially to mitigate the horrors of a protracted and sanguinary war.

At the present time when the United States of America are engaged in a fierce and bloody strife, and each day fraught with ominous consequence, not only to their own well-being, but also to our commercial and manufacturing interests, and our toiling millions, how deeply deplored, is the silence of that once active and peaceful messenger which, in the warmth of its first lisping efforts, proclaimed 'Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest on earth, peace and good will toward men.'

A comprehensive system of deep-sea telegraphs would be a most valuable acquisition to the preventive and defensive institutions of the country. It should be laid so deep as not to allow of its destruction by an enemy, so as to enable our military and naval authorities at all times to concentrate their whole forces at a given point, and to regulate the operations of those forces as completely and effectually as if they were under their own eyes.

In the matter of diplomacy, the advantage of rapid communication between distant countries it would be difficult to overstate; and it would be idle to suppose that the commercial world will long neglect the power which ocean telegraphy is capable of conferring on the commercial interests of various countries, by establishing them in closer contiguity as regards commercial intelligence and transactions; seeing that by it may be made known in the remote marts of America, Judea, China, and even Australia, and *vice versa*, all the fluctuations in the prices of marketable commodities, and every bargain in stock or shares within a few minutes of the transaction being closed in either place. Further, the facility for social intercourse between families and friends permanently or temporarily sojourning in distant lands, which the Telegraph would afford, is a subject which evokes the heartiest wishes for its success.

A Curious Plot.

MORGANZIA, La., Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In a late number of a Cincinnati newspaper, I saw an account of a speech of Mr. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the last House of Representatives, made in behalf of the Copperhead party, and charging upon the President an usurpation of powers, during the present war, not granted by the Constitution. This has brought to mind some facts that have come to my knowledge of a daring and flagitious attempt, on the part of this Mr. ETHERIDGE and the Copperhead party, to usurp control of the present House of Representatives, and seize upon the political power of the country. I will give you a brief account of the conspiracy, so far as my knowledge of it extends, which you can use in such manner as you may deem proper:

During the month of October, last year, Judge LEMUEL DALE EVANS, Ex-Member of Congress from Texas, and a distinguished member of the Copperhead party, came to New-Orleans, at which place a large number of Texas refugees, myself among others, were congregated, waiting for a military expedition to our State. Judge EVANS knew me well, and knew that I possessed considerable local influence in Western Texas, and he knew, also, that generally, my views were more tolerant and conservative than those of many of my exiled compatriots. He proposed to me to proceed immediately to Matamoras, Mexico, and from thence to communicate with my friends in Texas, and as soon as a respectable number of them could be warned to collect together to cross the Rio Grande into Texas, and there resolve ourselves into a *Sovereignty Convention*, undo the work of the secession convention, (which was about as respectable, and had about as much warrant for its action as this convention would have had,) elect a Governor and other State officers, change the law of election by the people, and elect Representatives to Congress, declare the Senatorial seats from Texas vacant, and elect two Senators, and do such other cut and dried work as might be necessary to give a semblance of political authority to this bogus chapparal convention. At first I laughed at the proposition, but it was urged with so much earnestness and ability that I had to give a more grave denial. *Judge Evans assured me that members of Congress thus elected would be admitted to their seats.* He states that by electing Representatives from Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee in this manner, the Opposition would have a clear majority in the House of Representatives, that they would elect a Conservative Speaker, (if I recollect correctly, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD's name was mentioned in this connection,) appoint the committees, control the appropriations, and force the Administration to give back to the States the control of their domestic institutions. There was a big nigger in that woodpile. He was very earnest to have bold and brave men elected to Congress, *men who would fight for their rights!!* and he asserted that if necessary a revolution would occur upon the floor of the House of Representatives, but that such sovereignty convention members should hold their seats. As a luring bait, he assured me that if I would come at the head of such a respectable representation, I could command a million of money, and beside I would receive the grateful plaudits of millions, for bringing back peace, and putting an end to this cruel war. To use a camp phrase, "I could not see it."

Shortly thereafter the Banks expedition sailed for Texas, I forgot all about my friend EVANS' propositions, until I learned some other facts from refugees that joined us at Brownsville, lately from Texas. It appears that when the Judge failed with me he made an arrangement with a little lawyer from Austin, Texas, to carry out the plan. This man's name was GILDART. He deserted us at Brazos, Santiago, and proceeded on his mission, by way of Mexico, crossing into Texas at Ringgold Barracks, where he was seized by the rebels as a spy, and the last I heard of him the lice were eating him up in the Houston jail, where he had been lodged by MAGRUDER. GILDART unfolded the plan to some Union men he met in Mexico, before crossing into Texas. GILDART stated to these men the plan of electing representatives from the States mentioned, and said that ETHERIDGE was to engineer the election in Tennessee, whilst EVANS was to get up his sovereignty members from Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

"*Mr. Etheridge" (said Gildart) "was Clerk of the last House of Representatives, and he has the organization of the present House; he will admit the members thus elected to vote, and thus control the election of the Speaker and the appointment of the Committees; and should there be any resistance to his undoubted right to admit these members to vote, they will contend for their rights with arms in their hands, and if necessary will create a revolution and seize upon the Government.*"

Even after hearing these facts, I did not put much stress upon them, until I saw that two members were claiming their seats from Louisiana, based upon some vote cast out in the swamps outside the knowledge of any authority, military or civil, within the State; and that these men were so far recognized as respectable as to receive mileage and pay whilst contesting for their seats!—their claim to which was admitted by Mr. ETHERIDGE, the Clerk, who placed their names regularly on his rolls.

I have not time to comment on this conspiracy against the Government—that I leave to you. But when Mr. EMERSON ETHERIDGE uses the word usurpation, it should blister his traitorous tongue. I have given you the facts, and upon them you can rely.

Very respectfully, TEXAS.

A Change of Heart.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

I am a "McClellan man;" no man can hold a higher admiration of his purity of personal character than I do. I wish I could reconcile it with my conscience to vote for him, as I intended to do until within a day or two, but I have been discussing the whole matter with myself, and have been examining it by all the lights I can bring to bear, and I have decided I could not vote for my own brother, if he had been nominated by those men who met in Chicago.

I have never spoken with Gen. MCCLELLAN; have never even seen his face, and much as I wish to believe in him, cannot stand my blind faith against the *knowledge* those men must necessarily have of his political creed, for they have been in constant communication with him for months, and *they are satisfied with him. Can he, then, satisfy me?* That is the question for every true lover of his country to ask himself.

Should Gen. MCCLELLAN be elected, that he would *start fair* and in good faith perform what *he considered* his duty, I do not for a moment doubt. But this is not a time to trust to a man's sincerity of purpose, if we believe him to be in error. The pressure which would be brought to bear upon him for an armistice, by his party advisers, would be too strong for him to resist, and that, to my mind, would be the fatal step, for no person believes that after that, fighting would recommence, and let the terms of the peace which would surely follow, be what they may; however dishonorable or shameful to the North the President would find his shield in the public sentiment, which he would claim, took the matter out of his hands. He would say "It is not my fault."

I cannot vote with a party which, professing to favor a vigorous war, clogs the wheels in every possible manner, and then denounce the Government for "prolonging the war."

Mr. LINCOLN is not my choice. As between him and Gen. MCCLELLAN, my admiration goes with the latter. But merely personal preferences, in a Government like ours, and in a crisis like this, count for little in the patriot's mind.

Therefore (and it is in this way that I have arrived at my convictions of duty), considering the spirit which animates the *party* which supports Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the principles of those who desire and will vote for Mr. LINCOLN's election, my conscience tells me plainly I must vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

J. E. W.

Extract From a Soldier's Letter.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sunday, Sept. 11, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—If they send us 100,000 men before the 15th of October, we can take and hold the South Side Railroad, and thus sever the last link of communication of the South with Petersburg.

The authorities have only to do their part in the North, and the war will be over before any new President takes the stand.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has a few friends in what is left of the *old* Army of the Potomac, but outside of this army he is unknown. This army will vote for LINCOLN.

I am glad to hear that MORGAN is dead. He was the smartest man for big raid in the Southern Confederacy.

I have no idea that Gen. MCCLELLAN will be elected, but if it comes to that, there will be no armistice. There is hardly a soldier who has not lost a relative or friend, besides fighting himself, and I really believe that if MCCLELLAN or any one else should make a dishonorable peace with the rebels, they would turn round and fight their way to Washington, and clean out the offending party in a way that would astonish the natives.

Yours Truly, E. C. T.

McClellan's Acceptance of the Chicago Platform.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the N.Y. Times.

I have heard it said by many of the admirers of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN that he repudiated the Platform of the Chicago Convention and substituted one of his own.

I have examined the papers carefully every day for this act of repudiation on the part of the Chicago nominee, and strange to say, *I* can't find it. I asked a friend in reference to the matter, and was refered to his letter of *acceptance* for the act of repudiation. How strange that he should accept that which he repudiates. I read and reread his letter, and still fail to find one sentence of repudiation, but rather an endorsement of the Chicago platform. After asserting his views, &c., he sums all up, "believing these to be the views of the Convention I hereby accept the nomination." I ask is this subsituting a platform for the Chicago Convention, it is not rather rendering that platform more ambiguous than before? Does he, notwithstanding his views, endorse the Chicago Platform and subscribe to that which there can be no mistake in meaning, or if he has repudiated the Chicago Platform, how can he in reality be a candidate of that Convention? How can he repudiate and accept at the same time? From all the phases of the Chicago Platform and his letter of acceptance, it appears to me that GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN has pursued an unstraightforward course to gratify his desire place and power.

These thoughts are impossible to repress after reading a letter that endeavors to harmonise two courses of action as prompted by the Chicago Platform and the views of MCCLELLAN.

Yours truly, H. Q. JR.

The Union Party and Hopes of Peace.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It strikes me as something strange that the so-called National Democratic Party should nominate a purely *sectional* ticket, especially after so much has been said on this subject heretofore. It is equally strange, that men who denounce the Republican Administration on account of the war, deliberately place themselves on a sectional war platform; with this additional reflection, that whereas the necessity of war in preservation of American nationality was forced upon the United States Government by the declared disunionists of the Gulf States, the so-called National Democracy express their desire to voluntarily do this dreadful work, as a matter purely of choice, and simply to get the contract as a party job!

The South has more to hope through an honorable peace, from the enlightened conservatism of the Republican Administration, than from those who are thus eager to undertake gratuitously the bloody work of slaughtering their own fellow countrymen.

SOUTHERNER.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SATURDAY, Sept. 24, 1864.

If one of the candidates for the Presidency should receive two-thirds of the electoral votes of New-York State, and the other one-third, what number would be placed to the credit of the respective candidates? Would the candidate who received the majority be credited with the entire electoral vote of the State, or would only two-thirds of the same be placed to his account? ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

[Each candidate is credited with the exact number of electoral votes which he receives. In case the electoral vote of any State is divided, no matter how unequally, between the candidates, each is credited accordingly. Witness the case of New-Jersey, in the election of 1860, when four electoral votes were cast for DOUGLAS and three for LINCOLN.—ED. TIMES.]

How a Soldier Talks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whilst crossing the Cortlandt-street Ferry last evening, I perceived a soldier talking with an Irishman, and overheard the latter saying, "He is a tyrant," and such like Copperhead slang. He was evidently striving to advance the cause of sham democracy in the ranks. The soldier very readily declared his *principles*, (as most of the soldiers have principles, instead of prejudices, unlike the rabble,) and informed the *foreigner* that he should vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who was bound to be elected. The Irishman, strictly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Democratic speeches daily being made, accused him of going for the "nigger," and otherwise indicated his malice for the race his fellow-countrymen helped murder last Summer. I shall not give my vote, said the clear-headed hero, for a party that has declared, by its action at the polls, that I, as a soldier, had no right to vote. After three years of suffering and perilous service for my country, I feel that I am entitled to cast an honest vote, but the Democratic party has in every instance striven to deprive me of this privilege, and I cannot support such a party. J. A. K.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24.

TESTIMONIAL TO A POLICE CAPTAIN.—The police force under Capt. JOHN C. HELME, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, yesterday presented to their Captain a fine gold watch and chain, valued at $450. The inscription on the watch was as follows: "Presented to Capt. JOHN C. HELME, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, by the members of his command, as a testimonial of their esteem and respect. New-York, September, 1864."

The late fire in Broadway having destroyed the warerooms of WOOD BROHERS, their stock of carriages may now be found at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment—"Sanitary Fair Buildings"—14th-st., near 6th-av., these premises having been generously tendered to them by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment for temporary use.

The carriages are now on exhibition, and will be offered at private sale at reduced prices; stock not disposed of in this way will be sold by auction at an early day, due notice of which will be given.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Fall Styles of Gent's and Youth's Dress Cloth and Felt Hats just issued by
BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

DIED.

BAINBRIDGE.—On Saturday, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Orange, N. J., "in sure and certain hope of resurrection unto life," AMELIA, wife of Henry Bainbridge, in the 36th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral on Tuesday.

BREWER.—At the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on Saturday, Sept. 24, of typhoid fever, WM. H. H. BREWER.

Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

MAITLAND.—In Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Sept. 22, ELIZA S., widow of Robert Maitland, and eldest daughter of the late Robert Lenox, in the 80th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY
THE POLITICAL HISTORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DURING
THE GREAT REBELLION,
FROM NOV. 6, 1860, TO JULY 4, 1864;

Including a classified summary of the legislation of the Second Session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, the three sessions of the Thirty-seventh Congress, the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, with the votes thereon, and the important Executive, Judicial and Politico-Military facts of that eventful period; together with the organization, legislation and general proceedings of the rebel Administration, by
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POLITICAL.

GRAND UNION RATIFICATION MEETING,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27
to respond to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President.
ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President.
also the
Union State nominations by the Syracuse Convention.
REUBEN E. FENTON for Governor,
THOMAS G. ALVORD for Lieut-Governor,
FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER for Canal Commissioner,
DAVID P. FORREST for State Prison Inspector.

All citizens favorable to the principles set forth in the Baltimore Platform are invited to attend.

The following gentlemen are expected to speak:
GOV. ANDREW, of Mass.
HON. HENRY C. DEMING of Con.
HON. WM. KELLY of Pa.
HON. JAMES SCOVILLE of New Jersey.
HON. B. S. LUDINGTON.
DR. FRED. SCHUTZ.
HON. RUFUS F. ANDREWS.
R. WEIL VON GERNSBACH, Esq.

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GUSTAVUS LEVY,	LOUIS NAUMANN,

ANDREW WILLMANN.
JAMES KELLY, Chairman.

CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, JOHN R. LAWRENCE, HENRY RICHARD, } Secretaries.

NINETEENTH WARD.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the XIXth Ward Union Association will be held at Headquarters, Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1864, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the nominating Conventions.
WM. H. DE CAMP, President.
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MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST.,
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on SABBATH, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., Madison, corner of Catharine-st. Also, preaching by the Pastor Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Madison, corner of Gouverneur-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and at the Mission, corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seamen and friends are cordially invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 35th-st. and Madison-av. The closing services in this edifice will be held on SUNDAY next, 25th inst. There will be Divine service. Sermon and Holy Communion at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M. The rector will preach a sermon suitable to the occasion. During October the congregation will worship in the chapel at the rear of the new church, on 35th-st.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIP WILL PREACH in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, 25th inst. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

The children's monthly meeting will be held at 2 P. M. LUCIUS HART, R. G. PARDEE, and WM. TAYLOR, Esqs., and others, will address the meeting. Singing by the school.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the Rooms, (Bible House) 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 P. M. Essay by VERRANUS MORSE, M. D. Subject—*A Plea for Young Men taking up their Residence in the City.* Young men are invited. R. R. MCBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—ONE BLOCK FROM Seventh-avenue and West 11th-st. The Rev. E. A. BRADLEY, assistant minister of Calvary Church, will preach Sunday evening. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½. Free seats. The quarterly collection in aid of the church will be made at each service.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH THE closing sermon of the series on *The Philosophy of Redemption*, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ o'clock P. M. A sermon by Rev. S. W. MESSMORE, Pastor of the Independent Methodist Church in Rome, New-York.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Great Life Theme, with the Near Coming and Kingdom of Christ.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, IN HUDSON-st., near Spring, will be dedicated to God's worship on SABBATH MORNING, at 10:30. Preaching and dedicatory service by Rev. J. MCCLINTOCK, D. D. Preaching at 2:30 by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister.—Regular services EVERY SABBATH A. M. and P. M. Subject for next Sabbath morning—*Christian Baptism*, which will also be administered.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

THE REPAIRS OF THE UNION DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, 6th-av., Rev. ISAAC HARTLEY, having been finished, the building will be opened for divine service Sept. 25, at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING. Strangers are cordially invited to be present.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts. (St. John's Park), Sabbath service will be held on the 25th inst. Preaching in the morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. ROBT. MCGONEGAL.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. T. R. CHIPMAN will preach in the MORNING at 10 P. M. The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. will preach in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. All seats free. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Pastor. This church is open all Summer. All are welcome, rich and poor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV SAMUEL B BELL, D. D., PASTOR, will preach (D. V.) in the Fiftieth-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ A. M.; and Rev. GEO. W. WOOD, D. D., of the American Board, at 7½ P. M.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avenues. Preaching Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock by Rev. F. S. DE HAAS, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. F. WATKINS. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. MCALLISTER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union prayer meeting from 12 to 1.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs—Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL LECTURE at Dodworth Hall, 806 Broadway, Sunday MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Children's Progressive Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 25th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3 avs., Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL PREACH in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY. Services commence A. M., 10½ o'clock. Evening, 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. OTHEMAN.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(EVANGELICAL ADVENT)—No. 7 7th-av.—Rev. M. B. LANING, Pastor, officiates three times at usual hours. Collections taken to defray current expenses.

S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., WILL PREACH IN Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Approaching Kingdom of God on the Earth.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st.—Rev. THOMAS J. SAWYER will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services in the Chapel SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Short address and singing by a choir of two hundred children.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—ON SUNDAY Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at the 7½ and 10½ A. M. services, and the Rector at the 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the latter for deaf mutes.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF THE REV. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, will preach in this church SUNDAY, Sept. 25, morning and evening.

REV. DR. FREELAND, LL.D., WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, cor. of Thompson and Houston sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., between Elm and Madison—preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FOURTEENTH-STREET CHURCH, corner 2d-av. Rev. Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK will continue to supply the pulpit. Preaching on SUNDAY the 25th at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH—4th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING in the morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

REV. SELLA MARTIN, PASTOR OF Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½, in the EVENING at 7½.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach at 3½ o'clock on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st.

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Supplies the blood with its vital principle, or
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DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
The great panacea for every affection of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough, but loosens it,
and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
has fully established the superiority of this salve over all other healing remedies, for
SORES, BURNS, CUTS, SCALDS,
WOUNDS, BOILS, PILES, &c., &c.
The above are all old and well-established remedies.
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S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
And by druggists and apothecaries generally.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

FANS, NEW STYLES—JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS—Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA WILL RESTORE gray hair to its original color, which no other re-

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Palid Countenance,
Muscular System.	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow:
FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trail will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES THESE DISEASES,
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO EXPOSURE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether existing
IN MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED,

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
NOT A FEW
of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.
Two tablespoonsfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,
an excellent lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.
CERTIFICATE OF CURES,
FROM TWO TO TWENTY YEARS STANDING,
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Proprieties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late standard works on Medicine.
EXTRACT BUCHU—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH—50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.
Or half-dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
Ninth-st. above Race, Philadelphia.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y. OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-ST., Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000.
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000, REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS, WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage to JAMES BROWN and PETER COOPER, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

Sealed proposals for these Bonds will be received until TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Parties making proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, the denomination, and price per one hundred dollars. Ten per cent. and the premium to be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on delivery of the Bonds, which will be in three equal installments, in thirty, sixty and ninety days, or the whole amount may be paid at the time of the awards.

The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if the interest of the Company requires it.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 30th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIA H ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864. ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 7,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order.

Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 SEWERAGE BONDS, $98,000 Water Bonds and $15,000 Short Municipal Funds of the City of Chicago.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 14th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, September 26th, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of Sewerage Bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1st, 1864, and payable in New York twenty-four years after their date, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New York. A sinking fund is provided for their redemption.

Also, for the whole or any part of Ninety-Eight Thousand Dollars ($98,000) of Water Bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in New York July 1st, 1888, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. For these bonds the faith of the city is pledged, and taxation required by law, if necessary. The water rents are also specially appropriated, which last year yielded a surplus of $129,180 00 after paying interest on the water debt, and are still increasing.

Also, for Fifteen Thousand Dollars municipal bonds, payable Dec. 1st, 1872, in New York, of the same denomination and interest semi-annually at seven (7) per cent. A sinking fund is provided for the redemption of these bonds also.

The proposals will specify the kind and amount desired, the price bid per $100 00 thereof, and the place of delivery, whether Chicago or New York. The persons whose proposals are accepted will receive information of the same at this office, or at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, as may be designated in their proposals, when they will be required to deposit, within five days after the opening of the proposals the sums awarded to them respectively, with the premiums thereon, and the interest accrued from July 1st to the time of deposit or payment. Bonds will be delivered in Chicago Sept. 27th, and in New York September 30th, at the place aforesaid to the parties entitled to them.

Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for City Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and where the parties are not known to him should contain references.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all bids, if the public interests should require it.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, 19 CITY HALL SQUARE, NEW-YORK, September 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING AWAY FROM the City of New-York its ashes, garbage, street-dirt and rubbish.

Proposals for the above work for the term of one year, enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for the freighting from the City of New-York its Ashes, Garbage, Street-dirt and Rubbish," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 3d day of October, 1864, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The said ashes, &c., must be removed as fast as delivered on board of boats to be provided by the contractor at the several docks now used, or which may hereafter be designated for that purpose.

The docks now used are situated at the foot of Vesey and Watts streets, on the North River, and Roosevelt, Stanton, Pike, Sixteenth and Twenty-third streets on the East River.

The proposals must state whether the bidder will remove the said ashes, &c., from all of said docks, or only from a particular dock.

Security in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the whole work, or in proportion for a lesser amount, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals, if considered necessary for the interests of the City.

Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application at this office. F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

At the only and surest place, where ladies and gentlemen can dispose of their cast off wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, jewelry, diamonds, &c., and receive the utmost value at the rate of gold, as we have a great demand for those articles, for western markets. Please call or address a note by post to H. HARRIS, No. 184 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. You will not regret it. Also old gold or silver bought. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Harris at their own residences in or out of the city.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 2.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this Department, of

TRUMPETS, (with extra mouth pieces,) Army standard.
TRUMPETS, CORD AND TASSELS, Army standard.
GARRISON FLAGS, Army standard.
STORM FLAGS, Army standard.

Sample of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse evelope, "Proposals for ———," and address Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, instant, for the manufacture of eight hundred infantry trowsers pairs, and one thousand fatigue caps, with pompons, covers, numbers, &c., all of the New-York State regulation pattern, for the use of the National Guard of the State of New-York. A sample uniform may be examined at this office. The bids will state the price at which each article will be furnished. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids which may be made.

The successful bidder will be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract on his part.

S. V. TALCOTT, Quartermaster-General S. N. Y.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE Collector's Office, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 130 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 11th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.

DATED NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman. E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY, Councilman HEFFERNAN, Councilman FITZGERALD, Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY, Councilman KOSTER, Councilman HAVILAND, Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN, PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH, JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN, CHARLES RILEY, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER, WM. S. OPDYKE, JOHN BRICE, Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY, Councilman SCHAEFER, Councilman COOK, Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY, MICHAEL C. GROSS, JOHN BRICE, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, Committee on Roads.

MILLINERY.

MME. BARRONNE, NO 575 BROADWAY, has now a large and elegant assortment of Fall and Winter bonnets, round hats, &c. Also, dress and cloak making. Ladies who are about leaving the City can have their goods made up at the shortest notice. No. 575 Broadway, over Brook's shoe store.

JUST RECEIVED—NOVELTIES IN BRIDAL WREATHS and FLOWERS, at Madame HARRIS', No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

MADAME HARRIS HAS JUST RECEIVED a case of beautiful Round Hats, for carriage and walking. No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

MADAME HARRIS HAS JUST OPENED her first case of Imported Bonnets. No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP JAMES COATS, NOW lying at New-Windsor, near Newburgh, Orange Co. Tonnage, 100 tons gross, and in good order. Apply to JOHN SCULLION, New-Windsor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW POPULAR CAMPAIGN Song: "Vote for Abraham." Address H. L. STORY, Burlington, Vt., or WM. A. POND & CO., New-York. Price, 30 cents.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN OF MEANS will make the most liberal advances on diamonds, watches, silver plate, &c.; charges two and a half per cent., and all transactions strictly confidential. Address E. BAYLIS, Station D, Bible House.

PERSONAL.

MARY L. G.—OUR FATHER IS DYING. WILL you not come home and see him once more? AGNES.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD. The Department of Modern Languages under that of Mr. A. BERNARD.

IDLEWILD. MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.

Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest,	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Leboutillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864. The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER. The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. E. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 18th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 59 West 14th-st., will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MISS HAVENS Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 19th inst.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THIS INSTITUTION will be open for the regular annual session of 1864-65, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on which day the inaugural address of the President will be delivered. Students are requested to appear in their gowns. The business of the session will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the student will attend for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Friday, Sept. 30, and Saturday, Oct. 1, on application at the College, at or after 10 A. M. Students having conditions to fulfill will also present themselves on those days. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President Columbia College.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 38th-st., on the 24th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

COOPER UNION FREE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and Art. Applications for admission to this department are now, and will be received until October 1st, on Monday and Friday evenings, and from 9 till 5 during the day. Circulars containing all information necessary for applicants concerning the school, can be obtained of the clerk at the office of the Institution. Applications for admissions to the classes in vocal music will be received during the first week in October. On the 1st of November a school in Practical Chemistry will be organized, for admission to which, application can be made either to the clerk or to Professor CHAS. S. STONE, at the Laboratory of the Institution. By order of the trustees. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Sec.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Terms per year, for all departments, $200. Abundant references to former patrons and pupils will be given on application as above, at No. 923 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector. REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I. A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS' CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Open Sept. 12.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 820 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J. J. YOUNG, Principal. The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. I. LOCKWOOD.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES JONES WILL OPEN THEIR French and English boarding and day school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 31 West 36th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 6th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School will reopen, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAHAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

THE MISSES DE BRUYN KOPS, WHOSE method of teaching French has proved very successful, in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 74 West 46th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 18th of September.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept 12.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, JR., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 84th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 16th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12. MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—For boys under 12. Instructions adapted to young pupils. Among the appliances to promote health and physical culture are military drill, ponies for riding and driving, gymnastics, rowing, swimming, &c. E. HINES, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED BY A RECENT graduate of Harvard College; the classics, mathematics and English branches taught; boys prepared for any college; highest reference in Cambridge and in this City. Address M. B., No. 478 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Cornish's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 252 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

THE MISSES HOWLAND will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 22 EAST 35TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ESSEX, Conn.. M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal. Winter sessions will commence Nov. 2, to continue five months. Board and tuition, $125 for the session. Circulars at Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway. Mr. Cummings will call on any person wishing to patronize such a school, who will address a line to him in New-York, in care of Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF NEW-ENGLAND BIRTH AND education, competent to take charge of and teach young children in the elementary branches and music, desires a situation in some family in New-York or Brooklyn. Address H. S., Brooklyn Post-office. References given and required.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST., will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN. FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st., will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date. FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

GRINNELL & NEVERS, STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York. *Government Securities*, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission. WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40 NATIONAL LOANS, (¼ per cent. commission allowed,) at LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. Bankers and Government Loan agents.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK NO. 650 BROADWAY, Near Bleecker-st., UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN, And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av., Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President. J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st. DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE. Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kettell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony G. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George K. Sampson, Lewis H. Tappan, John S. Misroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1864. CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Excelsior Petroleum Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares, of the par value of $5 each, the shareholders of which are exempted from all personal liability.

The property of this Company consists of Petroleum Oil lands, in fee simple (located in the county of Venango, State of Pennsylvania) together with sundry leases of oil wells, which are for the most part actually producing at the present time.

The different properties have been selected with great care by competent judges. The interests (now developed) are producing $350 a day, or 4 per cent. per month on amount of capital.

The future prospects of this Company, on the further development of the property now in its possession, are incalculable. It is confidently expected that a dividend of 10 per cent. a month can be readily declared, when the several wells are finished that are now rapidly approaching completion, on territory which has never yet failed of production.

The books are now opened for subscribers at the offices of Messrs. T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.; Messrs. WING & EVANS, No. 74 Beaver street (cor. Hanover); Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., and WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 6 Broadway.

WANTED—COAL OIL STOCKS OF SOUND COMPANIES, in exchange for a fine property on Staten Island, 20 acres; large house, stable and lodge; splendid forrest trees and fine views. At small expense this can be made a magnificent residence. Price, $35,000, $10,000 on mortgage for a term of years, balance in above-named stocks at fair rates. Address B, Box No. 1,589 Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO & WABASH RAILWAY CO. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, TOLEDO, Aug. 13, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the fifth day of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Transfer books of the Company in the City of New-York will be closed on the 24th day of September and opened on the 7th day of October, 1864. J. N. DRUMMOND, Sec'y.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER, NO. 139 BROADWAY, Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

CAUTION. The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following United States 7-3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes of the recent issue, dated Aug. 15, 1864, viz.:

NOS. 69@93 NOTES OF $1,000 EACH,

the same having been fraudulently obtained, and notice having been filed with the Treasury Department against the payment or conversion of the same at maturity. M. F. VAIL, Cashier Bank of Commerce. New-York, Sept. 22, 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS. $100,000 LOAN. The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at my banking office, No. 139 Broadway. H. J. MESSENGER.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting. JOHN A. DIX, President. H. V. POOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE October Coupons of the Company's Bonds of 1864 will be paid on and after the 2d of October next, on presentation at the Office of the Company. By order of the Board, W. TITUS, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of Election for this Institution, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 3d of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gregory Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. THOMAS WILDES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY resolution of the Board of Directors, an ASSESSMENT of five dollars per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable on the tenth day of October next, at their office, with interest thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th Oct., after which no transfers of Stock will be made on which assessments are unpaid. S. A. BANKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York—less Government tax. JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION COAL CO., No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent out of the earnings of the company, payable on and after 5th day of October. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to Oct. 5, both days inclusive. S. L. CROSBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of September, and reopened on the 11th day of October next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 23, 1864, at this office. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President. GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th October next. The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th September until the 7th October next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Assessment of Three Dollars Per Share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 26th September instant, at the office of the Company. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order. JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer. New-York, Sept. 16, 1864.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY. Six per cent. interest allowed; free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and also on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M. CHARLES PECK, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK, Bowery, corner of Canal-street. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. GEO. FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK. NO. 82 NASSAU-ST. OPEN EVERY DAY. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st day of October next. LUTHER C. CARTER, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

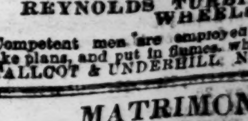
IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS. The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 328 Navy-st., and No. 60 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N.Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., FOR SALE AND made to order. Also all broken articles repaired at Comb store No. 347 Broadway. Entrance through the Comb store and No. 177 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.



WEDDING CARDS. French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS. Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD Marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser, by Wm. Earl, M. D., 240 pp. Sent by mail, in sealed envelope, for 30 cts. Address, No. 12 White-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,178, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Notwithstanding every exertion upon our part we are unable to complete the saloons of the steamship *Morning Star* in time to send her to sea earlier than Saturday, Oct. 1st, upon which date she will sail for New-Orleans. The *Guiding Star* will sail on Oct. 15.
The *Morning Star* is now receiving freight at Pier No. 43 North River.
OFFICE OF THE N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 10 BARCLAY-ST. JAMES A. RAYNOR.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking .... Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw .... Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace .... Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse .... Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
EUGENIE .... (Afloat) .... 900-horse power
FRANCE .... (Building) .... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III .... (Building) .... 1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON ...... WEDNESDAY .... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE ...... WEDNESDAY .... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON ...... WEDNESDAY .... Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on SATURDAY, Sept. 24, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... SATURDAY .... Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY .... Oct. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE .... Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA .... Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new) .... Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 3 .... NORTH STAR .... JONES.
Oct. 13 .... COSTA RICA .... TINKLEPAUGH.
Oct. 23 .... OCEAN QUEEN .... SEABURY.
For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant United States Mail Steamship EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
Having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave pier No. 13 North River, for New Orleans, direct, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Capt. DAVID WILSON, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.
For freight or passage apply to P. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship ARIEL, Capt. RUSSELL, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.
Steamship NATHANIEL P. BANKS, having been unavoidably detained, will sail positively as above on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 49 North River. For passage apply on board or to WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 62 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT—THE CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MARTYN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. Cabin passage, $80—gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-ST.—Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.
FROM THIRTIETH-ST.—7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M. 11:02 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—ABOUT OCT. 1, IN A PRIVATE family of refinement, by a gentleman and wife recently returned from Europe. Require parlor and bed-room adjoining, well furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Would prefer a social, musical family above 14th-st. Terms about $100 to $120 per month. Unquestionable reference exchanged. Those having such accommodations may meet with a desirable and agreeable couple by addressing W., Box No. 5,044 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.—One and a quarter hour from City, three minutes from depot. A family can have one or two rooms for the Winter in a quiet family on moderate terms. Inquire at No 170 Broadway, Room No. 3, third floor, or No. 11 Wall-st., third floor, Room No. 9, of Mr. CARY, and in Plainfield of Ticket Agent.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD.—TO LET, AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., very desirable rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Can also accommodate a few day boarders. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A QUIET AND STRICTly private family, for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse; pleasant rooms and an unexceptionable location required; references exchanged. Address, by letter, C., No. 15 10th-st., Studio Building.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN and wives; two furnished rooms in a good location; terms not to exceed $18 and $20 per week; each couple including fire and gas. Address, giving full particulars, W. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments to let, singly or en suite, to gentlemen. House first-class; partial board if desired. No. 61 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, between 4th and 7th avs. and 8th and 14th sts.; a private family preferred; terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, E. J. M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FEW single gentlemen, desiring a cheerful home in a family, may find such by calling at No. 157 West 38th-st. Unexceptionable reference required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES to let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 34 West 29th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUGGY WAGON, WITH top, apron, &c. N. DODGE, No. 24 East 20th-st., before 9 and after 4 o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN-MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUGGY WAGON, WITH top, apron, &c. N. DODGE, No. 24 East 20th-st., before 9 and after 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

OIL, COAL AND TIMBER-LAND.—THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land in Wood County, West Virginia, containing seven hundred acres, (more or less) situated in the immediate neighborhood of a number of large and paying oil wells. It is heavily covered with the best qualities of timber, and lying on the North Western Railroad, offers unusual facilities for getting to market.
Will dispose of half, or whole, at option of purchaser. Title perfect. EUG. LIST, Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

FOR SALE—SEVEN GOOD FARMS, COUNTRY seats, near Plainfield, with good buildings, fruit and fine shade trees; one of 80 acres, do 65, 42, 50, 100, 35, 50, 30, 107, 120, 40, 9, 6 and 11 acres, all well located; price $2,000 to $15,000; also 4 good cottages and fine lots in town, price $1,500 to $7,000. Please call on STEPHEN VAIL or WALLACE VAIL, at Plainfield Depot, who will show them to you.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE to rent or for sale (possession immediately), at Greenwich, Conn., five minutes' walk from the depot. Large house, finely furnished throughout. 1 acre of ground tastefully ornamented. Beautiful water and landscape views. Will be rented (low) to a desirable party for seven months. For full information apply to W. H. FOWLER, No. 115 Fulton-st., New York, or to R. W. WESTCOT, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the four-story brown-stone front house No. 109 East 34th-st.; in fine order, with all modern improvements, and painted and frescoed throughout; house and location first-class. Apply on the premises. Price, $20,000.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence at Madison, N. J., consisting of a large modern brick house, grapery, hot-house and an abundance of all kinds of fruit, with from 20 to 80 acres of excellent land. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or of S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TEAM OF WELL-matched dapple gray mares, nine years old, sound and kind, suitable for carriage or saddle, and perfectly safe for ladies' use; price low. Inquire of ED. BARSTOW, No. 82 Broadway, or F. C. PLATT, Owego, Tioga County, New-York.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st., New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY French roof, brown-stone front houses; superior design and finish, 20x50, on 60th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Inquire of Mr. REID, on the premises, near Central Park.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK, HIGH stoop house, furnished or unfurnished, situate near 21st-st.; modern improvements, 21 11x42x104; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x30, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,—A number of fine HOUSES, in desirable locations—from $11,000 to $50,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—STORE AND STEAM POWER—THE store No. 250 Canal-st., with a deeply basement, fronting also on Walker-st.; admirably situated for a manufactory and salesroom, being well situated, near Broadway, and opposite Earl's Hotel. Also, one room on the second floor, to be ceiled and painted. Power, one to eight horse. Inquire of P. J. INSLEE, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST NOV. TO 1ST MAY, AT Astoria, half an hour from Peck-slip, and 2 miles from Hunter's Point Ferry, a commodious house, lighted with gas, with stable, coachman's house, and about 3 acres of land; rent for 6 months, $500. For particulars, address G. C. W., Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

TO LET—AT EAGLESWOOD, NEAR PERTH Amboy, a commodious brick house, furnished, with fine garden and barn on the premises, from one to five years, at $600 a year. Apply to TRACY & OLMSTEAD, No. 18 William-st.

TO LET, OR LEASE OR FOR SALE—House No. 80 Franklin-st., near Broadway, suitable for a large family or boarding-house. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

A SUIT OF ROOMS LARGE AND VERY handsomely furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; house private; no children. Apply at No. 64 Amity-st.

TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, corner of 12th-st., eligible front rooms for business, societies, &c. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 86 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A SMALL FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house wanted, from December 1 to May 1, 1865, by a small private family, with unexceptionable references. Address, stating particulars, P. LORILLARD, Jr., No. 16 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH eight lots of ground, on the northwest corner of 125th-st. and 6th-av. Apply on the premises, or to JOSIAH JEX, No. 42 Beaver-st.

WANTED—BETWEEN SEVENTH AND FOURteenth-sts., 3d and 5th aves., a furnished or unfurnished house, containing 16 or 20 rooms, for a club house. Address F., box 3364, N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, UNFURnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture for cash. Address, stating size, location, price and other particulars, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES WANTED—GOOD CLASS DWELLings, for cash. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., New-York. Please send for a circular.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A YOUNG LADY thoroughly instructed by one of our best teachers, wishes a few more pupils on the piano; terms moderate. Apply to BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano, Warerooms, No. 147 Tenth-st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $3 25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person; but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.
Sept. 9, 1864.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE AND IMPORTing house a salesman familiar with the gun and pistol business. A liberal salary will be paid to an efficient salesman. Address, with references, Box No. 1,760, New-York Postoffice.

WANTED—AS COOK, A PROTESTANT WOman who thoroughly understands her business; Scotch or English preferred. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GROOM AND DRIver; one who understands taking care of horses, and a good driver. Address W. N., Box No. 706 N. Y. P. O.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY who would, after a little practice, be capable of taking full charge of an oil and lamp-store; good references required. Apply No. 113 Canal-st., New-York.

WANTED—AS WAITER, A PROTESTANT MAN who can be well recommended; Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, before 12 o'clock.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.,
THE LAST THE LAST
OF THE TWO GREATEST CONTESTS
that ever took place on Long Island, in which the following renowned champions will contend for the supremacy of the trotting turf, viz.:
GENERAL BUTLER,
JOHN MORGAN,
LADY EMMA and
PRINCE.
Purse of $1,000, with an inside stake of $250 each; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons.
ALL FOUR ARE SURE TO GO,
and this last great contest for the supremacy of the trotting turf, it is anticipated, will be the most exciting and keenly contested on record.
Boats will leave 34th-st. ferry every five minutes, and James slip every quarter of an hour, throughout the forenoon, for Hunter's Point, in connection with the trains of the Flushing Railroad Company, who will run extra trains throughout the morning.
Pools will be sold by Somerindyke & Armstrong, at Lafayette Hall, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 P. M., and at the course at 12 M., on the day of the trot.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

THE NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY
WILL RUN
SPECIAL TRAINS
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28,
FOR THE FASHION RACE COURSE,
Leaving Hunter's Point at 1:30 and 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave the West Flushing (Fashion Course) Station at 5:05, 6:05 and 7:20 P. M. Ordinary trains as usual.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

HOBOKEN COURSE,
FOUR AND A HALF MILES WEST OF HOBOKEN.
THE GREATEST RACES AND LARGEST PREMIUMS OF THE SEASON.
The Hudson County Agricultural Society will hold their first Race Meeting, on TUESDAY, 27th, THURSDAY, 29th, and FRIDAY, 30th September, 1864.
THREE RACES EACH DAY.
Third day. The great four-mile and repeat race for $1,150. Special trains from foot of Chambers-st. at 11 and 12:15. Fare both ways, 31 cents.
The 42d-st. ferry only 2½ miles from the course.
The stakes are all filled, and good racing may be expected. The first race each day at 1½ o'clock.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY,
ON OAK-ST., 8TH, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 55TH, 56TH AND 57TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of Livingston Livingston, Esq., referee:
OAK-ST.—One lot on south side, near Pearl-st., known as No. 5 Oak-st.
8TH-AV.—Five lots on northeast corner of 8th-av. and 55th-st.
9TH-AV.—Five lots southwest corner of 9th-av. and 56th-st.
10TH-AV.—One lot east side of 10th-av., between 56th and 57th sts.
56TH-ST.—One lot south side 56th-st., 400 feet west of 9th-av.
57TH-ST.—Two lots south side 57th-st., 200 feet east of 11th-av.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired by the purchaser.
STITT & RUSTON, Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.
BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:
100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.
At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.
By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.
LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.
The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
NORTH RIVER.
Lot No. 1—Pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 2—Pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 3—Pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 4—Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.
Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's Office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF 125 plots of ground, at Greenville Grove, Greenville, Hudson County, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 26, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. If stormy, the first clear day thereafter. The grounds offered at this sale will present inducements to those that desire a plot for a private residence, or sites for manufacturing purposes. Its convenience of access to the City by the Bergen Point Railroad, as well as the accommodations offered to manufacturers by the water front on Newark Bay, for the erection of wharves, recommends itself to particular notice, inspection, and purchase.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and Auctioneer's fees on day of sale; 40 per cent. in 30 days, when a Warantee Deed will be given; the balance to remain on Bond and Mortgage for three years.
For maps and further particulars, apply to W. A. WEEKS, Land Office, Palisade-av., near Warren-st., Hudson City; or to the Auctioneer, Hoboken, N. J.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACKAWANNA & W. R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 15th, 1864.
This Company will hold their Twentieth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 35 WILLIAM-STREET, at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of October next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 East 37th-st., near 5th-av.
Handsome Household Furniture—All the furniture, &c. contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood, parlor suites in brocatel, centre and fancy tables, etageres, fine pier and mantel mirrors, couches and easy chairs in reps, mahogany buffet, dining chairs, rosewood and oak extension tables, very fine rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, armoire a glace, wardrobes, dressing bureaus and tables, washstands, Psyche glass, rosewood and walnut library bookcases, library tables and chairs, mantel clocks, spring beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, fine French china, heavy cut glass, very rich Bohemian glass supper set, bronze chandeliers and fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues ready on Saturday, at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1864.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of October next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Oct. 1st, inclusive.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; understands meats, game, soups and fish; City reference. Call at 106 Laurens-st., between Prince and Spring sts.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND BOARDINGhouses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, cor. 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—GENTLEMEN and ladies will profit well by applying at No. 3 Furman-street, 3d door from the corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, where washing and ironing will be done well, and at the very lowest rates. A good clean yard. Kind friends, give a trial, and it will be returned with perfect satisfaction and care; the best of City reference can be given.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers by the day or week. Charges moderate. Call or address No. 548 8th-av., between 38th and 39th-sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or confidential clerk, in a first-class house or manufacturer's counting-room, in City or country, by a perfectly reliable and trustworthy man. Refers to the firm in this City by whom he has been employed for fourteen years. Please address Box No. 3,967 New-York Postoffice.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation as bookkeeper, general entry clerk or in any capacity where a good penman and accountant are required; willing to make himself generally useful. Apply, for three days, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., consisting of Henry B. Cromwell, John H. Clark and Samuel H. Seaman, became dissolved by the death of Henry B. Cromwell. The business conducted by the copartnership will be continued by the survivors, JOHN H. CLARK, who resides at Stapleton, in the County of Richmond, and SAMUEL H. SEAMAN, who resides at Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, under—and they will continue the use of,—the same copartnership name of H. B. CROMWELL & CO.
JOHN H. CLARK.
SAMUEL H. SEAMAN.
New-York, Sept. 21, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NOVEL! NOVEL! NOVEL!
INTERESTING! INTERESTING! INTERESTING!
SURPRISING! SURPRISING! SURPRISING!
THE GREAT TOM-THUMB COMBINATION
THE GREAT TOM-THUMB COMBINATION
IN THE
GRAND COMIC RAVEL PANTOMIME,
GRAND COMIC RAVEL PANTOMIME,
M. DECHALUMEAUX!
M. DECHALUMEAUX!
M. DECHALUMEAUX!
EVERY AFTERNOON, EVERY AFTERNOON,
EVERY AFTERNOON.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
THE GREAT TOM-THUMB COMBINATION
GIVE THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY
IN THE LECTURE-ROOM,
At 11, A. M., AND 3, AND 7½ P. M.
AVOID THE CROWDS—AVOID THE CROWDS,
by attending the Morning Levee, AT WHICH TIME THERE WILL BE NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SEATS.
They will appear in
THEIR IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME
AFTERNOON, AT 3,
the popular American Comedy of
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
with a powerful cast.
TONY DENIER IN COMIC PAS CHINOIS.
To conclude with (first time) the great
BALLET PANTOMIME,
M. DECHALUMEAUX,
M. DECHALUMEAUX,
M. DECHALUMEAUX,
Characters by GEN. TOM THUMB, COMMODORE NUTT, MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB, MINNIE WARREN and a numerous
CORPS DE BALLET.
EVENING AT 7½,
LAST WEEK OF THE MASONIC DRAMA,
LAST WEEK OF THE MASONIC DRAMA,
THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON;
THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON;
OR,
THE TEMPLAR'S DAUGHTER.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL LOCAL DRAMA EVER PERFORMED.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION,
EXTRAORDINARY HUMAN NOVELTY,
GIANTS, DWARFS, LEARNED SEAL, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.
PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $20
For one year $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BOT[H]
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $35
For one year $100
Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.
Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.
The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.
20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.
Cash bounty paid $170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist 100
If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—
Cash bounty $170
And the hand money 100
Total $270
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.
750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.
TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.
Alien and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.
Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.
Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New York.
Office No. 428 Broadway, New York,
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. E. McNICHOL.
Authorized Agents.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 15, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTERS' PROPERTY.—Will be sold on account of the Quartermaster's Department, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at Fort Hamilton, New-York harbor, four horses and a lot of old saddles and harness.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 33 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT in all diseases of males and females given by Dr GRISWOLD, No. 439 Broadway. Letters with $5 fee closed will secure medicine and directions; forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada. A practice of over thirty years.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
SEVENTH AND EIGHTH NIGHTS
of the
FOX CHASE.
WEDNESDAY, will be produced,
FIRST TIME HERE,
Lovell's fine five-act comedy
LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP,
with elegant and appropriate scenery and appointments, and a splendid cast.
The standard comedies, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, CENTRAL PARK and MONEY, will shortly be given.
A FIVE ACT DRAMA
is also in preparation.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
THE EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
of our greatest comedian,
JOHN E. OWENS,
continues to be the theme of popular remark and approval.
NOTHING LIKE IT
has ever been witnessed in New York.
Every night the doors of the theatre are besieged before the hour of opening, by vast throngs of our best society; and the box office bulletin conveys to eager crowds, before the close of the first act, the announcement of "STANDING ROOM ONLY."
FOURTH WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY,
VICTIMS.
Joshua Butterby .... Mr. John E. Owens
FIFTH WEEK of Owens' great specialty,
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Solon Shingle .... Mr. John E. Owens
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS 7:45.
Lessee and Manager .... W. WHEATLEY
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26, 1864.
EDWIN FORREST,
(first time this season,) in his grand impersonation of
OTHELLO,
supported by the entire company.
TUESDAY, EDWIN FORREST AS OTHELLO.
The manager, in consequence of other arrangements, is obliged to announce the
FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF THE
DUKE'S MOTTO.
It will be performed on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, being positively its last night but five.
THURSDAY, EDWIN FORREST AS VIRGINIUS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA
Director .... MAX MARETZEK.
The regular Opera season will open
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3,
when the new Artists
CARLOTTA CAROZZI ZUCCHI,
ELVIRA BRAMBILLA,
BERNARDO MASSIMILIANI,
and others will make their first appearance in America.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
will be received for the first series of Eighteen nights.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN DAILY,
for subscribers only, at the Academy of Music from 9 to 4.
The several ticket offices for the sale of tickets for each operatic representation will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 29, 1864. Further particulars in future advertisements.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York;
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
Commence in Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct. 4.
Young ladies and children at 4 P. M. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
For terms, &c., call for circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. For terms call as above.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Between Leonard and Franklin streets,
WILL OPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19,
AT RETAIL,
the largest and best selected stock of
MEDIUM AND RICH DRESS GOODS
ever offered by them.
Also,
PLAIN COL'D SILKS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES
CORDED do. do. do.
CHECK do. do. do.
MOIRE ANTIQUE do. do.
WHITE AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK SILKS IN EVERY STYLE AND MAKE,
Also,
MOURNING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Also,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Also,
SHAWLS of EVERY DESCRIPTION from low to very high cost
Just received, SOME NOVELTIES per steamer.
Also,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS in large assortment.
Also,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.
Also,
Now open, a LARGE STOCK of CLOAKS,
of the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
We request the attention of purchasers to the above Goods, as they will be offered at the lowest market prices.

MOURNING GOODS.
A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has the honor to inform ladies requiring MOURNING GOODS that he is offering at retail an immense and beautiful stock of DRESS GOODS, embracing ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, FRENCH MERINOS, CRAPE TAMERTINES, CRAPE EUGENIES, 6-4 TAMISE, HENRIETTA, CANTON and CUBAN CLOTHS, 3-4 and 6-4 DELAINES, ALPACAS, ARMOURS, EMPRESS CLOTH, VICTORIA REPS, beside many new fabrics, very handsome and desirable. IRISH POPLINS, very superior BLACK SILKS, in every style and quality, rich and handsome; also, SECOND MOURNING and CHECK SILKS. A large variety of BALMORAL SKIRTS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, BONNETS, VEILS, GLOVES, SETS, &c., &c.
Ladies will find our prices very reasonable. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
J. BLUXOME
has removed to
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STREETS.
NEW FALL STOCK
OF
RIBBONS,
SATINS,
VELVETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &C.,
COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST STYLES
AND
NOVELTIES.
The attention of the ladies is invited to our *new stock and new store*,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
Two doors below the St. James Hotel.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS,
in great variety—including many choice styles just received per steamers.
Also, LOW PRICED SILKS,
a full assortment, at retail.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner of Grand-st.)
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
A full assortment of novelties in Fall and Winter dress goods will be opened and offered
AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, Sept. 26.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT NO. 181 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
GRAND EXPOSITION OF FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
We have purchased at auction full lines of DRESS GOODS, in all the various materials, (for Fall and Winter wear,) in rich and magnificent designs, and at prices much below cost of importation, which in consequence of the sensitive condition of the gold market, we are offering at a very slight advance on cost.
IRISH POPLINS in plain and plaids.
FRENCH POPLINS in plaids and stripes.
SCOTCH TARTANS in a variety of materials.
WOOLEN PLAIDS in shepherd, Rob Roy and fancy.
Also, large lines of
FRENCH MERINOES, BOMBAZINES,
COBURG CLOTHS, BARATHEAS,
QUEEN'S CLOTHS, ALPACAS,
FRENCH WOOL DE LAINES, FRENCH PRINTS, and
CLOAKS and SHAWLS
in great abundance and very cheap.
Also, our usual large assortment of domestic goods at unusually low prices.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.
N. B.—French and German spoken.

TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VAILS,
NEW AND VERY PRETTY,
NO. 759 BROADWAY.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, $35 up, in gold or its equivalent in currency. RUSSELL, No. 323 Wooster-st., 3 doors below Amity-st.

$15 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted for a light wholesale business. Send for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American at Father Point.

Fall of Three per Cent. in the Rebel Loan.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, Sept. 24.

The steamship *North America*, from Liverpool 12th, has passed this point en route to Quebec. The *North America* took the place of the steamship *Damascus* (disabled).

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Queenstown on the 11th.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th.

The London *Times* and other papers discuss the American news received by the steamship *Asia*. The *Times* says never has there been such vigor displayed since the war began. It comments on the Chicago Convention, and thinks President LINCOLN's policy has received a heavy check by the nomination of MCCLELLAN.

The London *Post* thinks as MCCLELLAN has been distinguished by moderation, if he is installed President unfettered by pledges, he would assent to any arrangement for peace.

The rebel loan in London declined three per cent. on the reception of American advices per steamship *Asia*.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 12.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Market firmer.

BREADSTUFFS—Inactive but steady.

PROVISIONS—Flat.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 12—Evening.

Consols close at 88@88¼ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad 43@42 discount; Erie Railroad 41@43.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Draft—Movements of Troops—Sentiments of the Soldiers and People on Political Questions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

At 10 o'clock Monday, precisely, the drawing of the names in the draft commenced, and the event seemed to elicit but little comment, and still less excitement. Most of the wards in this city have either already filled their respective quotas, or have so few men yet to furnish that but little apprehension is felt among those liable to the draft regarding the probability of their election to the honorable position of musket-bearers in the grand army for the Union. One of the wards, the Seventeenth, has only nine men in deficit, and I was surprised to learn that the "Draft Committee" of that ward had the handsome sum of $15,000 in their hands, with which to procure the necessary substitutes. A like feeling exists throughout the entire city, and it was very gratifying to witness the perfect acquiescence manifested by all classes of the community in the apparent justice and necessity of the immediate enforcement of this measure. No disturbance occurred at any of the places of drawing, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed during the entire day. Altogether, the present draft may be fairly considered a perfect and most cheering success in this city.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The visitor to this city now-a-days, is impressed greatly with the constant and never-ceasing current of reinforcements passing through the streets of Baltimore, on their way to the "front." I learned from a gentleman, yesterday, who evidently took a great interest in the matter, that only a few days ago *twenty thousand men passed through Baltimore in a single day*. I also was informed by the same authority, and others, that not a day passes but from one to four thousand recruits or convalescents march through the city, and are dispatched to either GRANT or SHERIDAN.

I know myself, that Harper's Ferry is almost daily the scene of the arrival of fresh hands, and fresh hearts, with which to carry on this war to a most successful and satisfactory end. Coming down the other day from Berryville, on my way to the Ferry, I passed a squad of over two thousand convalescents, on their way up to their respective corps and commands, and during the afternoon on the train to Baltimore, we passed two large trains heavily laden with fresh troops, who cheered us right lustily. If you could have heard the return cheer, given by citizens, wounded and discharged soldiers, and listened to the echoes as they carried the exultant sounds over the hills, your heart would have been rejoiced, and you would have thought, as I did, that there was still "hope in Israel."

FEELINGS OF THE TROOPS.

Nothing is so suggestive of the fast approaching end to this unavoidable war, as the expressions daily to be heard from the lips of those who face all the perils, and endure all the hardships of the war, and it is doubly gratifying to the true patriot and well-wisher to our Government to hear the sentiments of love and devotion to the flag and our country so frequently expressed by these stern and hardy soldiers of the Republic. Everywhere among the soldiers you hear belief expressed that this war is fast approaching its final and triumphant close, and the wish and intention is often heard that they may be in at the death of this vile and accursed rebellion.

Some of the sayings of the soldiers frequently border on the ludicrous. I heard a bright, handsome young fellow the other day, with his arm proudly carried in a sling, gravely expatiating upon the terrible amount of fighting he and his companions would have to accomplish during their absence on furlough. When asked what he meant he replied, with the faintest possible smile, that he had made up his mind to knock down every d—d Copperhead he heard enunciate the vile doctrines of his hateful tribe. As he said it he involuntarily straightened his manly form and looked "every inch a soldier."

Several on the same train repeatedly regretted their inability to return at once to the front, and although acknowledging that they were glad to be able to see their friends once more, still they kept saying that when they got back their comrades would have gone through battles that they could not claim; "and you know that is not very pleasant," said one to me, as he carefully settled himself in a new position, and thus eased an injured limb. They afterward got hold of a Copperhead sheet with MCCLELLAN's portrait under the editorial head, and one of them exclaimed: "See the Stars and Stripes over his head; no, confound it, its a flag of truce." Another, a gem of the Isle, took up the paper, and in his heavy brogue, made still more gutteral by his deep feeling, said: "Arrah, Little MAC, me boy, its never to this I thought ye'd come, and thus destroy your carakter, as yer have done."

When these maimed and wounded heroes were asked by a fellow-passenger who they were going to vote for, they replied: "Uncle ABE, of course," and one more enthusiastic than the rest said: "I want to see Old ABE President while there's some show that he can enjoy the position, and would not like to see him put out just now when everything looks like a permanent peace;" then, seemingly frightened at his long speech, he stopped, and retired amid a shower of "Bully for you," "That's the talk," &c.

SENTIMENTS OF TRAVELERS.

The travelers daily to be met with on the cars, give the observer an idea of the sentiment of the country on all the leading topics of the day, and I have derived a great deal of pleasure and instruction in conversing with intelligent fellow-passengers during all my varied and extensive routes of travel. In all cases I have discovered a feeling of patriotism and earnest love of country among the great majority of the citizens passing to and fro on all the principal routes in this section of country, that is both gratifying and encouraging. The all-absorbing topic at present, as a matter of course, is the approaching election of Chief Magistrate, and the all-prevailing sentiment is constantly heard, that the election of Mr. LINCOLN is the only hope of the Union lovers for the preservation of our glorious Government, and the establishment of a *permanent and honorable peace*. On all sides you could hear *peace* to be very desirable; but the determination expressed to support the present administration, *and thus secure a peace that will be both honorable and on a firm basis*. "Peace is what we want," said one gentleman the other day, "but no disgraceful compromise for me, if you please."

One very noticeable feature of these railroad discussions is the total absence of anything like an enunciation of Copperhead croakings. The hateful reptile glides in and out, silent but venomous, yet not daring to express any of his traitorous hissing, for like most serpents, he is wise after his kind. I have often wished of late, that one of these gentry would so far pluck up courage as to give vent to some of his cowardly doctrines, just to see the punishment that would be surely dealt out to the disturber of so harmonious a circle of political sentiment.

All things considered, I know that I am not saying too much when I express my belief that next November will roll up so great a majority for "ABE and ANDY," that forever more the hiss of the Copperhead will be unheard throughout the land.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Village Life—Observance of the Sabbath—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WESTERLY, R. I., Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

This thriving manufacturing town, though not, as a whole, particularly striking or picturesque in aspect, furnishes many agreeable drives, is rich in charming woods, and, in spots, is really beautiful. Here and there one comes upon a small view which is a perfect picture in itself, well worthy of being transferred to canvas. No settlement can be without artistic interest which possesses a view like the Pawcatuck, a true New-England stream, winding where it will, fringed with trees and vines, yet working diligently as a faithful servant for the use of man. It is the source of all the prosperity of the town—indeed, of the town itself. All its wealth and abounding comfort are flowers sprung from the shore of its serviceable waters. But such is the progress of improvement, that the prosperity of the place has, in a great measure, outgrown its dependence on that which gave it birth. Speaking to a friend of the importance of the Pawcatuck to the life of Westerly, he replied that, but for the river, Westerly would never have had an existence, though now, through the aid of steam, it was becoming of less and less consequence; and the business which it first suggested and originated would still thrive, were the river wholly to dry up. Thus the child outgrows its dependence on the parent, and learns to take care of itself without the aid which was once indispensable.

There is every indication in the aspect of the place and its inhabitants of "a good time come" for Westerly. The old business part of the village is huddled, irregular and unsightly enough; but handsome new streets are growing up, adorned with tasteful villas and grounds, whose owners are now evidently beyond the necessity of looking merely to the useful. Another index of the increasing leisure-class men who, having achieved affluence, have time and freedom of mind to exercise a liberal care over the general improvement of the town, is seen in the tasteful and exquisitely-kept cemetery, about two miles distant from the village. Its broad drives, thrifty young trees and arbor-vitæ hedges, (almost entirely used to divide the lots, instead of the ordinary iron railing,) give promise of what it will be a few years hence.

This city has one peculiarity which might at first sight seem to give it an advantage at a very important point. It has two regular Sundays. The place is pretty equally divided between those who hold to the seventh day, and those who hold to the first day, as the authorized day of religious rest. We should naturally expect that a people thus zealous for the Sabbath would be a very religious community. The fact is, however, lamentably to the contrary. Instead of two days of holy quiet, Westerly has practically no Sabbath. The clang of machinery never ceases. The factory-bell and the church-bell ring out together their summons, the one to work, and the other to prayer; and the worshipers and the operatives mingle discordantly in the streets. It is charged, moreover, that the members of both parties do not scruple to avail themselves of this peculiarity for their own pecuniary benefit. Thus a seventh-day Christian, forbidden by his conscience to work on Saturday, employs first-day Christians to carry on his business, building, or whatever it may be, without interruption; while his first-day rival in the chase for wealth, walks on Sunday soberly to the house of God, with the comfortable assurance that his mill or his shop, thanks to the error of his neighbors, is driving as brisk a business as on any week-day. Thus the hallowed silence of a New-England Sabbath is unknown in this over-religious village. Could a better commentary be asked on the folly of holding to the letter rather than to the spirit, in matters of religion?

Inquiring of a resident the origin of the name of the town, I was told that it probably was given by the early settlers of Providence, who, in their journeys and migrations westward, made this a stopping-place, and regarding it with reference to the direction from which they came, gave it the name of Westerly. This seems the most natural explanation, there being no present obvious reason why it should not as well be called Easterly. Thus its foundation was laid early in the settlement of the country, though its prosperity is of comparatively recent date.

I must not close without mentioning the little manufacturing settlement of White Rock, reached by a charming drive of two miles from the village of Westerly, and included within the limits of the town. It is the seat of the only cotton mill in the place, and is doing a fine business. Everything about it indicates not only prosperity, but liberality and refinement in the company whose property it is. Indeed it is a perfect gem of a manufacturing establishment, the factory buildings handsome, the houses of the operatives (all belonging to the mill owners) comfortable, tasteful New-England houses, the grounds kept with exquisite neatness. There are no long dreary "tenements," such as most employers consider good enough for their work-people, but roomy double houses, each with its two families and no more. The pretty school house, placed in the shelter of a grove, was in happy keeping with the rest of the establishment. Our best wishes to that cotton-mill and its large-minded owners!

We find the tone of loyalty in this region, as in every part of New-England we have visited, most confident and animated. The country people especially do not allow themselves to be tormented by any fears as to the result of our great conflict; and they smile with surprise and pity at the way in which we city-folks are "tumbled up and down in our minds" at every little reverse to our arms, every supposed mistake of the Administration, and every howl and laugh of Copperhead traitors. "We do not suppose," said an intelligent farmer to me, "that these trifling accidents are to affect the grand issue." A lady friend related a pleasant incident she had met with on a recent journey. Some sturdy Maine soldiers, coming into the car where she was sitting, she improved the opportunity of addressing two who sat in front of her, and after a little friendly talk, inquired whom they intended to vote for at the coming election as President. "*Old Abe*," was the reply, in a hearty, heavy voice. "What," said she, "don't you vote for Little MAC?" "*No!*" "But it is said that Gen. MCCLELLAN is very popular in the army." "*We like Gen. McClellan very well, but we shan't vote for him.*" "But he will give us peace, you know!" "*Don't want any peace but a righteous peace! We would rather lay our bones on the battle-field than have any other.*" "But," the lady asked, "is this the general feeling in the army, as far as you know it?" "*Yes; there will be one here and there who will vote for McClellan, but the body of the army will go for Lincoln.*" The earnest manner of these brave fellows much impressed the querist. The grave shake of the head with which they emphasized their brief answers, and the quiet, steady tone of voice, told of men who had made up their minds on solid grounds.

The War in the Southwest—Movements of Rebels in Missouri—Whereabouts of Gen. Price.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 24.

The train captured at Cabin's Creek, Kansas, on Monday last, consisted of 200 wagons instead of 100, as previously reported. Several ambulances and sutler's wagons, and about 50 wagons were also lost. Their total value was estimated at $1,000,000. MCDONALD and FULLER, of Leavenworth, were heavy losers. MCDONALD and LOUGH lose about $300,000.

The escort, numbered 800, all of whom were captured except Lieut.-Col. WEIDER and a few wagon-masters. The attack was made at 2 o'clock in the morning, by about 1,500 rebels, supposed to be under STANDWAITE, and must have been a complete surprise. The train was destroyed on the spot, indicating a rapid movement by the rebels.

A dispatch from Mound City, Kansas, says that a large force of rebels is moving north, one column towards Fort Scott, and another towards Springfield, Mo. The same dispatch mentions rumors, which need confirmation, of the capture of Fort Gibson by 3,000 rebels.

Gen. PRICE is reported at Cone Creek.

Two hundred guerrillas plundered the town of Keytville, Charon County, Mo., on Wednesday, and burned the Court-house and all the books and records of the county, and killed the Sheriff, and ROBERT CARMAN and WILLIAM YOUNG, noted Union scouts.

Gen. FISKE, with a strong force of cavalry and artillery, is in close pursuit of this gang.

A part of the militia had a fight on Saturday last with a band of bushwhackers, four miles from Lexington, and killed six or seven of them.

A train of cars was thrown from the track between St. Joseph and Atchison, on Tuesday, and 20 persons were more or less injured, some of them seriously.

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Politics in Buffalo—An Overwhelming Demonstration—Great Mass Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14, 1864.

Yesterday the Erie County Convention met and nominated for Congress SAMUEL J. HOLLEY, a staunch, liberty-loving man, who is for the Union "day and night, in heat and cold, in sunshine and in storm." A son of MYRON HOLLEY, he inherited his strong prejudices against any system which does not entirely harmonize with the declaration that "all men are created free and equal." He has always been connected with the commercial interest of the lakes, and his nomination was made at the express suggestion of his fellow-merchants. His opponent will probably be Hon. JOHN GANSON, the most available and one of the ablest democrats in the district, and whose defeat will be one of the most encouraging successes in store for us.

To-day, we have been inaugurating the campaign of 1864 in Western New-York. Unpropitious as the day has proven, the demonstration has given courage to the weak in our ranks and struck terror to the hearts of our adversaries. At first thoughts, we were surprised at the vast gathering, but when the intelligence of the loyal people was considered, the great issues pending, and the full appreciation of these issues on the part of these people, it was no occasion for surprise that such a concourse of loyal men and women, old and young, had assembled; most satisfactory did it prove to their friends and relatives in the army, who do their duty in spite of the elements, that nothing could dampen the ardor of those at home in their devotion to the cause which was being sustained by a conflict of arms.

Early in the day delegations began coming in from the counties about us, from Monroe, Wyoming, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Livingston, and from almost every town in the county. They came on foot, on horseback, by rail, by steamboat, and in four and six horse vehicles, adorned by evergreens and every imaginable device. A special train brought a large delegation from Cleveland, Ohio.

The plans for the day were entirely disarranged by the storm, but at eleven o'clock an impromptu meeting was organized at the Opera House and addressed by that eloquent Irishman from Syracuse, Patrick Corbet. At two o'clock a procession was formed which paraded the streets until 3 o'clock, when meetings were organized at the three public halls, where addresses were made by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, Governor Hamilton, of Texas, Colonel Gibbs, of Tennessee, and Hon. T. G. ALVORD, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, all were eloquent and earnest; all spoke like men who knew the weight of their words, the justice and magnitude of the cause which they were advocating; but what was their eloquence compared with that which shone from the masses of intelligent loyal faces which were turned to the speakers. There was that earnest look, that quick half breath, that sort of magnetic attraction which fused the individual into the mass, making it one body of humanity, animated by an intensity of purpose which, could it have spoken, would have thrilled, like an electric current, the lovers of liberty throughout the world. Not one word of disapproval was heard; but to everything said in support of the Administration, and its acts, of the war which it has been waging to suppress the rebellion, of its Emancipation Proclamation; of the further continuance of the war until the last vestige of organized military opposition to the Government is crushed to the earth, and of the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, the response was one grand "Amen." We know our cause cannot fail, when its supporters are so earnest and honest as those assembled to-day. Resolutions were adopted recognizing the necessity of conquering a peace, but asserting a willingness to receive generously and openly the misguided men of the South, when they shall come to us with fraternity and union.

In the evening a fine procession, bearing torches and transparancies and banners was organized and paraded its principal streets, and during its progress occurred the only unpleasant feature of the day. At several different points those bearing transparancies were set upon by a gang of ruffians, who, with shouts for "Little MAC," rushed in upon us, attempting to wrench away whatever was obnoxious to them, and very badly injuring several individuals. This interference can hardly be charged to the Democratic party, but was certainly the act of a portion of their party at least; an element upon whose votes they rely; the same that one year ago manifested its appreciation of the horrors of war by killing and maiming inoffensive colored people; which, last summer, showed its disapproval of President LINCOLN's unconstitutional acts by burning your orphan asylum an element which, should it be emboldened by success in the present campaign, might burn our own dwellings, and bring civil war to our own doors. This same element is found in all our large cities and is likely to be met with upon any loyal demonstration; but it must be met boldly, and, if necessary, by a force which shall bear it down in its very first manifestation. Can a party succeed which depends at all upon such assistance for success?

LIND.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Campaign in the West—Illinois Sure for Lincoln and Johnson—Disloyalty in Chicago—Death from Political Causes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 19, 1864.

The political campaign is now being prosecuted with the utmost vigor throughout this State. Everything looks encouraging, and the prospect grows brighter and brighter for the Union cause, day by day. The result in Vermont and Maine has had a most happy effect upon the public mind. These States have struck a key-note which will be responded to throughout the loyal States. I give "Little MAC," as at present advised, but New-Jersey and Kentucky, with a possibility of carrying Missouri. Illinois, I think, may be set down as *sure* for 25,000 majority for the Union. Everything indicates this now. And Indiana will do well. The Hoosiers are aroused, and the workingmen of the Union party in that State are in the field, doing right gallant service. Of the other Western States "it is of no use talking," their soldiers vote and this tells the story.

The "Peace Men" in this State, led on by Gen. SINGLETON, are inclined to bolt. The only difficulty with this faction will be to find a candidate who will stand a nomination. O'CONOR, of your City, is talked of, but I take him to be too wary a politician to permit the use of his name in this connection.

Our State Agricultural Fair was held at Decatur last week, and was eminently successful, both as an exhibition of the Agricultural productions of our State, and in its pecuniary results—the receipts exceeding $17,000. The Sanitary Fair of the State Sanitary Commission was held at the same time and realized from $15,000 to $20,000. From all parts of the State the farmers brought up most cheering accounts of this year's crops. Corn, our great staple, is represented as never having been better, and wheat is reported an average yield. On account of the high price of cereals, not so large a breadth of sorghum was planted as last year, but the product will be greater, as it has had abundant time to mature. The agriculture of the West is in a very prosperous condition.

Chicago is getting to be an asylum, not only for the oppressed of Europe, but for the disloyal of our own country. Before the breaking out of the war Kentucky colonized pretty largely in our midst, and most of these have shown themselves rebel sympathizers of the meanest kind. Lately, however, those who are banished from Dixie for their disloyalty, are flocking here in quite large numbers. One of the latest importations is a Dr. GLOVER, whom Gen. BURBRIDGE banished from Georgetown, Ky., for disloyal practices, who has gone into business here. I met a violent secesh from Canton, Miss., on the street cars, a few days since, who was fiercely denouncing the Government. Another whose family is so outrageously disloyal that they were turned out of a respectable boarding house on State street, a short time since, has a contract for buying horses and mules for the Government, and not over a year and a half since he was in the rebel army! Loyal people would thank Mr. LINCOLN if he would exercise a little of that tyranny, of which we hear so much, in cases like some of these. Last Sabbath the wife of one of our "distinguished" Copperhead lawyers, got up and marched out of the Wabash avenue Baptist Church, with a great show of indignation because her pastor took occasion to say something which was not flattering to the "treason shriekers" who were here in attendance upon the Democratic Convention.

"Nigger on the brain," is a favorite and rather expressive phrase with our "conservative" friends. But I think I have to record the first authentic case of death from "Copperheadism on the brain." A delegate to the late Democratic Convention from Burean County, in this State, by the name of ALVIN STEVENS, died at his residence in Tiskilna, on the Monday after his return home. While here he was in a continual state of high excitement on political questions. He was a wealthy man, and generally intelligent, but in politics was an extreme ultra bitter "peace" man. VALLANDIGHAM was his hero, and to be near him was the highest object of his ambition while in attendance at the convention. On Saturday evening, after the adjournment, there was a ratification meeting in Tiskilna, in which he took a leading part—laboring still under the same unnatural excitement. During the night he was attacked with congestion on the brain, and was almost immediately unconscious, in which condition he remained till his death—a catastrophe occasioned by the long-continued strain of the excitement upon his brain.

Some weeks since I gave you an account of a mass-meeting of the workingmen and mechanics of this city, held under the auspices of the "Trades Assembly," at which time an attempt was made to organize a political party in the interests of labor, but upon a decidedly Copperhead platform. The whole thing has proved a failure. The managers in the affair soon found that the workingmen of Chicago did not march to that music, and at first dropped two of the most objectionable planks of the platform. But still no one would touch the thing, so finally they formally repudiated the whole concern, and resolved to let politics alone for this year at least.

The Democrats held their Congressional Convention on Saturday, and nominated CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, Esq., as the opponent of "Long John." Mr. MCCORMICK is a Virginian, and has made an immense fortune here by the celebrated reaper, of which he is the proprietor. He has spent his money freely for anything and everything that would uphold and support Slavery, including Old School Presbyterianism and the Democratic Party. At one time he ran a Church, a Democratic daily and a Presbyterian weekly, and finally established an O. S. Theological Seminary.

There is an abuse of our soldiers which the loyal press ought to show up until it is corrected. Whenever even one regiment is to be moved from here—and I suppose the same is the case elsewhere—the railroads pretend they have not a sufficient number of passenger-cars, and our volunteers are shipped off in cattle-cars, like so many oxen and hogs. Some have seats and some have not. Even the sick were stowed in this kind of cars last week, while returning to their homes. At the time of the Democratic National Convention, I heard no complaint of the want of first-class transportation for the mess which attended it. It is a great wonder to me that any man ever thinks of enlisting a second time after having undergone such and similar unnecessary impositions and hardships—subjected to so much inconvenience, discomfort, and down-right suffering—so much insult and bad treatment.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, of Oxford, arrived in this city on Friday and is still here. It is understood that he will make a trip to the North as far as St. Paul, and as far South as St. Louis, and possibly down the river to New-Orleans. An effort will be made to draw him out on some public occasion while here, so that we may have the pleasure of listening to this able and earnest champion of our cause in England. He is made the recipient of the cordial greetings of many of our citizens. On Saturday he attended a meeting of our County Teachers' Institute, and made a brief but eloquent address.

IMPORTANT TO DRAFTED MEN.

How They May be Excused.

The following important circular has been forwarded to the District Provost-Marshals:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1864.

Orders having been issued for the draft to commence on the 19th inst., you will yourself, and by your inspectors, give personal supervision to it in the different districts under your charge, adopting such measures as will secure the speedy notification of drafted men, and their prompt report for examination.

* * * * * * *

You will direct District Provost-Marshals to cause drafted men to report within three days after the receipt of the notice informing them of their having been drawn in the draft.

Enrolling officers will, perhaps, from their experience, be the most suitable persons to serve these notices. They will employ such other proper agents, if their number be not sufficient, as will complete the notification in each of the sub districts without delay, and assign them to duty without waiting for approval at this office.

You will see that drafted men arriving at District Headquarters are immediately directed where to report; that they are properly cared for; that they are promptly and fairly examined by the board; that immediately thereafter, if not exempted, their names be entered on descriptive rolls of drafted men; that they be at once placed in uniform and furnished with articles prescribed in paragraph 4, circular 11, series 1863, from this office, and that, as soon as this is done, they be sent forward to the general rendezvous, in squads of convenient size.

You will see that clothing, knapsacks, haversack, canteens, blankets, knives, forks, spoons, tin cups and tin plates are provided and on hand at the head quarters of each district in advance of the draft.

Let such number of drafted men be notified as will secure an average of one hundred and twenty examinations per day in each district, as near as possible.

After having made the primary draft for the quota of a subdistrict, (and the hundred per cent. additional,) no draft for the remaining deficiency will be made in it until the examination of the men drawn in the primary drafts, under these instructions, has been completed in all the subdistricts of the districts in which the draft has been or may be necessary to fill the quota.

The number remaining to be furnished after the examinations are completed, will be reduced by all authorized credits known up to the time of commencing the supplementary draft for the deficiency.

The draft will then be made for the deficiency, and one hundred per centum in addition, and will be continued and governed by the same principles as hereinbefore stated, until the quota is filled.

Drafted men refusing to appear will be arrested and treated as deserters.

If proper, drafted men, after being examined, will be granted a leave of absence not exceeding five days.

If the quota of any sub-district shall be entirely filled by volunteers after the draft, but before the drafted men are sent to the general rendezvous, then the persons drafted shall be excused.

Volunteers will be accepted and credited on the quota, as well as drafted men, until it is filled; and when thus filled, and before the drafted men shall have been sent to the General Rendezvous, for every additional volunteer mustered in, a drafted man shall be excused—the person to be excused being taken from the bottom of the list of those drafted, in the reverse order in which they were drawn; but in no instance will a *substitute* be exonerated or excused.

Qualified substitutes may be forwarded by drafted men up to the time they are to be forwarded from the General Rendezvous.

Local authorities may furnish qualified substitutes for drafted men up to the same period, and designate the persons for whom the substitution is made.

(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Draft—The Guthrie-Wickliffe "Compromise" Electoral Ticket Headed by Wolford—Union Conservatives and Union Democrats Transferred and Merged—Mallory's Billingsgate.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

The draft in this county passed off yesterday in quiet and good humor. From 13,032 cards, 1,562 were drawn—one-half to make up deficiencies arising from exemptions and vacancies among the other half first drawn. This district's deficiency is about 2,100, of which Owen County owes about 800, out of an enrol ment of about 1,400. Substitutes, within a week, have jumped up 200 or more per cent.—now averaging at least $1,500. More than half of some clubs of a dozen members drew, while not one of some other clubs of two or three dozen drew. Through clubs, some poor men can procure substitutes, and others, who go, furnish their families several hundred dollars to help them during their absence.

Mr. GUTHRIE, "Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Democracy," and Ex-Gov. DAVID MERIWETHER, "Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party," (an original and persistent rabid secessionist,) present to-day, a compromise Democratic electoral ticket," headed by Mr. FRANK WOLFORD, the VALLANDIGHAM of Kentucky.

Mr. GUTHRIE, "the Chicago platform's chief builder," who, in the winter of 1861-62, said that rebels who sowed the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind, must take the consequences of standing in the way of the Union, now levels his warnings and howls his wrath only against "the tyrants at Washington," whom he called "the right men in the right place!" Guthrie-Bramlette men now hob-nob with no-more-men-and-no-more-money, peace-on-any-terms men, whom, last year, they abused for everything in the world, and affiliation with whom they professed to scorn as they would scorn affiliation with "fiends from the infernal pit!" Now they propose to go to the polls arm in arm with men whom, in 1863, they invoked Gen. BURNSIDE to disfranchise, if not expatriate!

I hear that Mr. MALLORY's campaign speeches are most foul-mouthed, vulgar and blasphemous, showing extreme bitterness and animosity toward the Administration—that he calls Mr. LINCOLN an "infamous liar," all his acts "hell and damnation acts," his amnesty oath an "infamous, d—d nasty oath;" that he would "unite all opposing elements against LINCOLN, and go for any man who can beat LINCOLN, even if that man were the devil from hell."

Gen. BURBRIDGE still forbids the sale, in Kentucky, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Chicago *Times*, and New-York *Day Book* and *Old Guard*.

PONTIAC.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fat-Boiling Nuisances—Why They are Not Abated.

Grievous has been the suffering and loud but vain the calls for relief of citizens residing in the vicinity of fat-boiling establishments. A letter has been recently addressed by them to Inspector BOOLE, asking if there is relief, and if there is, why it cannot be procured. He replies as follows:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23.

Messrs. Harris, Wilson and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from you, complaining of the fat-boiling nuisances existing in the vicinity of your residences on the west side of the City, from Thirty-sixth to Fortieth streets, and requesting information in regard to the proper mode to have them abated.

These and other outrageous nuisances have engaged my attention ever since I entered upon the duties of my office, and I have constantly endeavored to the extent of the power conferred upon me by law and ordinance, to abate them. That power only permits me to establish and enforce such regulations as to lesson, not wholly eradicate, the causes of complaint. The officers of this department are instructed to see that these fat boiling establishments are kept in as cleanly a condition as is compatible with the nature of the business, and in every case where any of the City ordinances are violated to report the violations to the proper authorities, so that the perpetrators may be punished. I have every reason to believe that these instructions are faithfully carried out, and that a constant suveillance is kept by those officers over these establishments.

But this is only an amelioration, not a cure, of the evil. The only effectual remedy is the entire prohibition of such business within the city limits. This can only be done by the Board of Health. Long since, recognizing the necessity of such action, I addressed his Honor the Mayor, requesting him, as empowered by law, to convene that Board, for the purpose of taking measures to abolish these and kindred nuisances. His Honor, not being convinced of its necessity, declined to do so, and, although I have repeatedly importuned him, he still declines.

Subsequently, I addressed the Common Council upon the subject, and that body, through their committee, made a long and laborious investigation of the matter, an able report of which will be found in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen of the 23d of May last. They arrived at the same conclusions as myself as to the necessity of the entire prohibition of such businesses within the city limits, and as to the only power which exists to prohibit them, namely, the Board of Health, and a resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to convene the Board.

The Mayor still declines to do so. I have twice requested the Common Council to convene themselves as such board, as, in my opinion, they have a perfect legal right to do. That body, however, having some doubts of the legality of such a proceeding, and fearful of involving the City in litigation and loss by any action taken when so convened by themselves, have not as yet acceded to my request. Thus, gentlemen, the matter stands at present. I have made every effort in my power to remedy the evil complained of by you, as well as other nuisances of a character dangerous to the lives and health of our citizens.

It only now remains to be seen whether those having the power to provide the means for effectual action in a matter so vital to the sanitary condition of our City, will continue to refuse to exercise that power. The laws relative to the public health of this City are ample for every contingency. No city on this continent is blessed with more efficient laws for the protection of the public health, if only those having the power will perform their duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

The Late Homicide at Weehawken.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—THE PERPETRATOR HELD TO BAIL IN $2,000.

Coroner RANNEY, yesterday, concluded the inquest in case of DANIEL SCHMIDT, the German who died from injuries inflicted on his head with a club in the hands of MICHAEL BUCKLEY, on Sunday afternoon last, at Weehawken, New-Jersey, an account of which was published in the TIMES. The testimony given in the case is somewhat different from the previous version of the affair.

It now appears that the party of Germans, of whom deceased was a member, were the aggressors; that they were trespassing on private grounds, and refused to leave after having been repeatedly requested to do so. It furthermore appeared in evidence that BUCKLEY, the man who beat deceased with the club, was a Special Deputy Sheriff of New-Jersey, appointed for the purpose of preserving the peace in the particular locality of the homicide. At the conclusion of the testimony the jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that DANIEL SCHMIDT came to his death from injuries received at the hands of MICHAEL BUCKLEY on the 18th inst., at Weehawken, N. J." Upon the rendition of this verdict, the Coroner decided to hold BUCKLEY to bail in the sum of $2,000. Ex Police Justice LATHROP became his bondsman. Deceased was 32 years of age, a native of Germany and resided at No. 43 Avenue A.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BANNER RAISING IN THE THIRD WARD.—Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock there was a very spirited meeting in the square, at the corner of Washington and Reade-streets. The gathering was occasioned by the announcement that a banner, bearing the names of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President, would be raised, and that Gen. HOOKER and Gov. NOBLE would address the assemblage. At the hour stated the banner, one of the largest and most costly yet raised in the City, was swung across Washington-street, a few feet from Reade-street, amid the cheers of several hundred people. Mr. E. H. GARBUTT was appointed Chairman, and introduced Mr. H. B. DUTCHER, who spoke in glowing terms of the achievements of Gen. SHERIDAN, and our recent victories in the Shenandoah Valley. C. S. SPENCER, Esq., was the next speaker introduced. He said that no portion of the country was more interested in a speedy attainment of peace than the people of New-York, but they did not think the best way to obtain peace was to pronounce the war a failure. The speaker referred to the Chicago platform, and said that SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN had, by their noble deeds, pronounced against it. In the glorious tide of victory was it the time to ignominiously lay down our arms? Mr. SPENCER spoke at some length, and was loudly cheered during his remarks. A gentleman, introduced as Adjutant HAGERTY, made a short speech, and was followed by BENJAMIN F. BRUCE, Esq., who was interrupted in his remarks by a drenching rain, which compelled an adjournment of the meeting. The proceedings throughout were of an enthusiastic character. The absence, however, of Gen. HOOKER and Gov. NOBLE was a serious disappointment.

THE RECENT VICTORY.—The following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 230.—In obedience to special instructions from the War Department, and in honor of the recent signal victories gained by our army under Gen. SHERIDAN, a national salute of one hundred (100) great guns will be fired from Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, to-morrow, commencing at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Brig.-Gen. HUNT, commanding the troops in New-York City and harbor, will issue the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX,

D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Assistant-Adjutant-General.

REDUCTION OF BONDED WAREHOUSE RATES.—A reduction of thirty-three and a third per cent. below the present legal rates charged for the storage of goods in Government Bonded Warehouses, has been directed by Collector DRAPER. To the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce in 1857, Mr. BARNEY, the late collector, added one hundred and fifty per centum. The new prices, which are to take effect Oct. 1, will be the rates of 1857, and sixty-six and a third per centum additional.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold....	202⅞	200	Mich. Southern.b3	72¼
100,000	do............	202¼	1700	do..............	72¼
40,000	do............	202⅜	100	do..........b3	73
5,000	do..........s3	202⅝	100	do..............	73
10,000	do............	202¼	300	do..............	72¾
10,000	do............	202⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.........	118⅝
100,000	do............	202	500	do..............	118
10,000	do............	201⅞	200	do..............	118⅜
After the call sold at..		200	100	do..........s3	118⅜
100	N Y Central R R.	113⅛	200	do..........b3	118⅜
100	do............	112	200	do..........s5	118⅜
250	Hud. Riv. R.......	107	100	Rock Island R....	97¾
300	do............	107¼	100	do..........b3	97¾
100	do..........s3	107⅝	400	do..............	97¼
100	do............	107⅛	300	Northwestern	46
100	Erie R.............	93	200	do..............	45¾
1100	do............	94	400	N. W. Pref.........	80
100	do..........s3	93¾	100	do..........b3	80¼
600	do............	94½	100	do..........s3	80
300	do............	94⅜	50	do..............	79
100	do..........s3	94⅜	5,000	O. & Miss. C...	34¼
100	Erie Pref	100	10,000	do..............	31½
1000	Reading R..... ..	117⅛	100	Canton Co.........	30⅛
900	do..........s3	117⅛	100	Cum. Coal Co.....	60⅛
200	do..........b3	117¾	200	do..........s3	60
200	do............	117¼	1100	do..............	60
500	Pittsburgh.........	113	100	do..............	59¾
500	do..........s3	112½	100	do..............	59⅞
200	P., Ft. W. & Chic	97	4100	do..........b3	60
200	do............	96¾	500	Mariposa M. Co ..	40
100	do............	96⅛	400	do..............	39¾

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 23.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Reading R. R., 60⅛; Morris Canal, 10[illegible] Long Island R.R., 45; Pennsylvania R.R., 71⅛; G[illegible], 205. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 24.—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. M. Allen and child, England; Mrs. Stephen and Miss M. Johnson, of Brooklyn; J. Haynard and lady, Arthur Prior, Rev. T. W. Butler, Rev. D. Beaudequin, Rev. A. Blano, New-York; F. Valdes Aquine, Pedro Sala, of Havana; Wm. Mackay, of New-York; Simon Wittstock, Thomas B. Bonsall, Mr. Tessiere, J. K. Reid, Toronto; G. Lambor, 47th (Br.) Regt.; Mr. Wilson, of Montreal; S. Cohn, New-York; P. J. Roarke, Havana, with others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 50 | Sun sets....... 5 53 | Moon rises 12 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 34 | Gov. Island.. 4 23 | Hell Gate.. 5 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Pennsylvania, (Br.) Brooking, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; America, (Russ.) Wessels, Bremen, Oelricks & Co.; City of Cork, (Br.) Tibbets, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcion, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, ——; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, ——.

Ships Esmaralde, (Br.,) Meldrum, Quebec, Thos. Dunham; Galena, McMan, New-Orleans, W. & A. Wilson; Geo. Rayner, Bachelder, San Francisco, ——; Chas. A. Farwell, Gerard, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Latour Du Pera, (Fr.,) Gallect, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Bounding Billow, Vidalich, Lisbon, Tapper & Beatley; Gazelle, Black, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge & Son.

Brigs Ellen Barnard, Burgess, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Alice Smith, (Br.,) Miner, Matamoras, Smith & Dening; Adelaide, (Br.,) Douglas, Manzanilla, H. J. & C. A. Dewolf; Ida, (Swed.,) Sundgren, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Georgiana, (Br.,) Stuart, Nassau, John R. Bacor; Jeremiah, Tow, South Amboy, ——.

Schrs. Freestone, Smith, Hartford, R. S. Rackett & Son; Sept. 23, Jos. Reid, (Br.,) Carter, St. Martins, ——; E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Morris, (Br.,) Fotter, Matamoras, G. F. Dickman; Johanna Ward, Ward, Baltimore, ——; St. Garrison, Tourgee, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Brave, Biggs, Beaufort, Morney & Hohn; Eclipse, (Br.,) Cole, Shulee, N. S; C. S. Snow; Triton, Freeman, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.

Sloops Douglas, (Br.,) Grassan, Hong Kong, J. C. Jewett & Co.; Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny; Hemboldt, (Hamb.,) Baysen, Mioorne, Sloman & Edyl.

Arrived.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers, to James Hand.

Ship Avenir, (Fr.,) Pannier, Guadaloupe 16 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Maria, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Killam, Cardiff 35 ds., with coal, to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Eliza Young, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield and Antwerp Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers, to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Solferino, Higgins, Amoyo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar, cotton, &c., to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Nellie Hunt, (of Barbadoes,) Nelson, Buenos Ayres Aug. 2, with hides, wool, &c., to E. A. Hussey & Co. Sld in company with the bark Voyager, for New-York, passed Lobos Island Aug. 6; crossed the equator 3d; had light airs and variable winds to lat. 15, N. Aug. 17, lat. 14 9, S., lon. 34 29, W., spoke ship Anna Longford, (Br.,) Darling, from London for Nelson, N. G., with emigrants, 39 ds. out; 21st, lat. 3 44 S., lon. 33 9 W., spoke bark Villa de Lille, (Fr.,) from Callao for Marseilles, 60 ds. out. Sept. 16, Bermuda, bearing ½ W., 36 miles, boarded steamship Ptamirgan, (Br.,) from Bermuda for Halifax, and received a supply of provisions. The P. is a new side-wheel iron steamer, about 800 tons burden, painted white, with two short masts and three smoke stacks; is very fast, and has a general and full cargo on board; think she is bound to Dixie.

Schr. Empress, Outhouse, Sackville 10 ds., with plaster, to P. I. Nevius & Co.

Schr. Laduskia, Smith, Sullivan, with granite, to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. S. H. Jackson, Tracey, Lingan 10 ds., with coal, Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, Providence.

Schr. Eagle, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Hero, ——, Salem.

Schr. Rio, Plummer, Providence.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Gould, Machias 9 ds., with boards, to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Conneaut, Sawyer, Millbridge 6 ds., with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Frolic, Kennedy, Calais, with laths, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charlotte, Spear, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.

Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, Smith, Rondout for Middletown.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Boardman, Rondout for Hartford.

Schr. New-York, Seabury, Boston 3 ds., with mdse., to J. C. Dayton & Co.

WIND, at sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Manchester, Pennsylvania, America. Steamers City of Cork, Golden Rule.

Sept. 23, Steamer Montezuma, bark Atlantic, brig Thos. Young.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 22.—Arr., schrs. Edwin Reed, from Keokuk, and J. B. Litchfield, Philadelphia for Boston; Union, New-York for do.; Elmira Rogers, Calais for New-York; Cosmos, Bangor for New-Bedford.

Sept. 23.—Sld., schrs. Elmira Rogers and Comus.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Arr., brig Francis Jane, Martin, from St. John, P. R.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 23.—Arr., brig J. B. King, from New-York.

CAYENNE, Aug. 31.—In port, schr. F. S. Steele, from Beverly; arr. July 28.

At Buenos Ayres, Aug. 2, pilot-boat Estella, Young, for sale. Only Am. vessel.

PETROLEUM

RICHARDS KINGSLAND,

No. 38 Pine-st., New-York,

Buys and sells

OIL STOCK AND LAND.

Has for sale the following

OIL STOCKS

SEPTEMBER DIVIDENDS

Will be advanced on all stocks purchased on or before the 1st October, as follows:

Noble Well Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 2 per cent

Maple Shade Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 3 per cent.

United States Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 2 per cent.

Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 1½ per cent.

Success Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 2½ per cent.

Knickerbocker Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 1 per cent.

Manhattan Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 5 per cent.

Buchanan Farm Oil Company, September Dividend, 1 per cent.

ASTOR BURNING SPRING

PETROLEUM LAND ASSOCIATION,

CONSISTING OF

ABOUT 7,000 ACRES,

IN THE

KANAWHA VALLEY, WIRT AND CALHOUN COUNTIES, IN WEST VIRGINIA,

Known as the Celebrated "Rathbone Tract."

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ASTOR BURNING SPRING PETROLEUM LAND ASSOCIATION,

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000, OF 100,000 SHARES PAR VALUE, $20.

10,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Original subscription $8, being full paid-up Stock, without any further assessment.

A Committee to be selected by the Shareholders as soon as a majority of the Stock is subscribed for, to go out and report; and if the property is not fully as represented, your subscription, at your option, will be void; no payment being asked for until the above conditions are verified, and the full amount subscribed for.

If the Committee report favorably, then a meeting of the Shareholders will be called for the purpose of electing their own officers and forming the Company and Association.

Books for original subscriptions are now opened at the office, and maps of the property, and full information in regard to the matter, and names of parties already interested, will be furnished on application to the undersigned, at his office, or by letter addressed to

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